Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1874.

TELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Department [illegible] notwithstanding [illegible] the latter [illegible] the result of this [illegible] on account [illegible] Duke and [illegible]

[illegible] BOMBAY GAZETTE [illegible]

[illegible]

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] ....Rs. 5 0

[illegible]

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] .... 6 As. per Line.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Lost, Found, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses to Let, Change of Residence, Articles [illegible]

[illegible]

Advertisements [illegible] charged for at our recent [illegible]

[illegible] One Rupee, and payment [illegible] all cases be made in advance.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, the smallest type, [illegible] of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: Births—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steamship "ARCOT," 1,459 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd October 1874, at 4 P.M.

[illegible] October 1874. [illegible] October 1874.

Leave BOMBAY [illegible] Leave Tuticorin [illegible]

[illegible] CALCUTTA [illegible]

Cargo & Passengers [illegible]

[illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

[illegible] Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, [illegible] Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd October 1874, at 2 P.M.

October 1874. October 1874.

Leave BOMBAY [illegible] Leave BUSREH [illegible]

Kurrachee [illegible] Mahomerah [illegible]

Gwadur [illegible]

Muscat [illegible]

Bunder Abbas [illegible] Bunder Abbas [illegible]

Linga [illegible]

Bushire [illegible]

Fao [illegible]

Mahomerah [illegible] Gwadur [illegible]

Arrive BUSREH [illegible] Arrive BOMBAY [illegible]

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, [illegible] with the weekly service [illegible] will [illegible] a steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, [illegible] every MONDAY, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. Avens, will be despatched on FRIDAY the 2nd October 1874, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. COCONADA, 582 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th October 1874, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. "PUNJAUB," [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. R. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th October 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHIL[illegible], Commander W. [illegible], will leave on FRIDAY, the 2nd October, at [illegible] for undermentioned Ports:—Hurney, [illegible], Ratnagiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, [illegible], Carwar.

For Passage or Freight apply to the [illegible] Lukhmeechund, and also at the other Offices, [illegible] on MONDAY, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steam Ship PARAENSE, [illegible] Tons, Captain [illegible], will leave on or about the seventh of October. She has first-class Cabin accommodation and Dining Saloon on deck.

FARE.........Rs. 800

Apply to KING, KING, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the [illegible] and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	9-10
Messina	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Naples	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Leghorn	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Genoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Marseilles	[illegible]	[illegible]	14-10

Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, Half-fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

[illegible] on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

[illegible] on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day before.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 2 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. FERN, [illegible] are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their goods. No Claim of any kind will be paid after the [illegible] passed by the Customs.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, [illegible] September 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET, AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

[illegible] SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, [illegible] CLOTHING, SADDLE [illegible], HUNTING, RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS [illegible]

[illegible]

The Bombay Chamber of [illegible] we believe, to send a memorial [illegible] of State in support of the Bombay [illegible] Company's project; and, now that [illegible] bury and Lord Northbrook are bo[illegible] of gauge, there seems to be [illegible] will be listened t[illegible]

[illegible] gross receipt[illegible] from the[illegible] August w[illegible] excess[illegible] 1873. The [illegible] as follows [illegible] Jubbulpore [illegible] Punjaub, and Delhi, [illegible] Peninsula, Rs. 10,83,[illegible] Rs. 3,25,[illegible]48; [illegible] Bombay and Baroda, [illegible] Line shows a decrease [illegible] Rs. 8,28,63[illegible] and the [illegible] The total amount [illegible] during the period [illegible] showing an increase [illegible] Rs. 2,98,746.

THE Mahara[illegible]

[illegible] PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL [illegible] COMPANY. [illegible] Southampton. [illegible]

[illegible] Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice [illegible]

[illegible]

A small steamer will [illegible] New Pier Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. [illegible]

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call:—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 6th Oct. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. DELHI, (2,173 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no [illegible] will be allowed on any chest of opium, the [illegible] for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. NOTICE. To be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th day of October at 4 P.M., at Gun Carriage Basin, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, Colaba, on account of and for the Benefit of whom it may concern, the wreck of an Iron Barge, No. 3051. For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED, BRICK MAKING MACHINES, STEAM BULLOCK, or HAND POWER. Give particulars of Name of Maker, Description and Drawing of Machine, Driving Power required, Out-turn, Weight of Machine, Price, &c. &c. to Undersigned, who will claim the right of full inspection in work by a professional man before concluding purchase.

Address—

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,

I. V. S. Railway, Mooltan.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we have ESTABLISHED [illegible] a HOUSE OF BUSINESS under the firm of DABEL BROTHERS, which will devote itself more especially to the exportation of Cotton, Wheat, and Oil-seeds to Europe.

[illegible] No. 52.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, may be CONSULTED at his Dentistry at No. 5, CHURCH GATE, FORT.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Vulcanite, or Celluloid Plate.

FINE ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER. For removing acidity of the mouth and strengthening the [illegible] prepared by Messrs. Burgoyne, [illegible] of London, and [illegible] Dr. C. F. Khory, Surgeon Dentist, may be had at No. 5 Church Gate Street, Fort. Price [illegible] per dozen bottles Rs 10.

ALL PERSONS indebted to, or who have Claims upon, the Estate of the late [illegible] are requested to [illegible] within One Month after This Date, after which no Claims will be recognized.

A. M. SHEWELL, Major, Staff Corps,

Administrator to the Estate.

Marine Lines, Bombay, 1st October 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the Indian Travellers' Guide.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE BEST HOTEL ON THE HILL.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now open. The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bungalows, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep in stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS AS BEFORE.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Railway Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
[illegible] Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to [illegible]
Route to [illegible]
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
[illegible]	Treacher & Co.; D. B. [illegible] & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ZANZIBAR, [illegible] TO COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSSI-BE AND MOJUNGA IN MADAGASCAR, CONNECTING AT ZANZIBAR WITH THE STEAMER OF THE UNION COMPANY FOR MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA, NATAL, AND CAPE TOWN.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch [illegible] COCONADA, 582 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, as above, on MONDAY 26th October 1874, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

30th September 1874.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this city to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothing, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of October 1874, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1874.

2nd. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th September 1874.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th INSTANT to 13th PROXIMO (both days inclusive).

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) [illegible]	[illegible]
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 5,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies, apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES AND MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).

The Gentleman holding powers from the Manchester Board has arrived, and the Share List of the above Company will be closed in Bombay on the 31st October.

It is proposed to allot the Shares in accordance with the order of the dates in which applications have been made.

Forms of Application and Prospectuses may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 3 Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

A Copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Bombay.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA!

SEASON 1874!!

Messrs. STIRLING & CULBARD,

TEA DEPOT,

UMRITSUR, PUNJAB,

OFFER to MERCHANTS, MESSES, HOTELS, and other LARGE CONSUMERS, KANGRA VALLEY TEA, on MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. They are Agents in Umritsur for the celebrated Byjnath, Baree, Mountsomerset, Monsimbul, and Burnbrae Plantations, and have on hand a LARGE STOCK of TEA from various other Gardens in the Valley.

WHOLESALE RATES ON APPLICATION.

1st October 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a small BUNGALOW in or near the Fort. Address, with terms, "ADVERTISER," *Bombay Gazette Office.*

STRAYED, from No. 52, Nepean Sea Road, a BLACK CHINESE PUG DOG, white throat and grey paws. Name "CHIN-CHIN."

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1874, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"[illegible] that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

[illegible] Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

L. S.

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S NEW STOCK

For the coming Season is now landed.

THE FIRST SHOW DAY

will take place

THURSDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1874.

Complete Sets of Patterns, with the New Catalogue, forwarded to *Mofussil Residents* Post Free on application.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

DAVE CARSON'S BENGALEE BABOO and other SONGS, in one Book. One Rupee, free by post for Stamps.

SOUNDY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that besides their Usual Cold Season Supply, they have JUST RECEIVED a very large assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, that are very rare in this country, and that they now offer them at rates far below those hitherto charged by all other Seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

A TREAT.

JUST RECEIVED, a few BARRELS of AUSTRALIAN POTATOES, KIDNEY and RED-JACKETS.

Also a fresh supply of REAL MOCHA COFFEE. To be had at JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

1 Breach-loading Double-barrel Pin Cartridge Gun, by T. Murcott; 2 Breach-loading Pin Fire Rifles, by Tipping and Lawden. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, 1st OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES' [illegible] BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic side Shoes	8 0	9 0

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 3 by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 30.

This Clock can be highly recommended for [illegible] and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on these lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

THE PATENT VERMIM ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PEN.

By Dealers all throughout the World.

Now Ready, handsomely bound in imitation Russia,

FAMILY HERALD, Vol. XXXII., price 4s. 6d. The Second Half-Yearly Volume. It may be had (at a small percentage over the published price) by Order of all Booksellers.

The *Bookseller*, speaking of Volume XXXI., says:—"This popular magazine is now for the first time issued in half-yearly volumes. With its wealth of fiction, poetry, scientific information, [illegible]

[illegible] and Amusement."

FAMILY HERALD, Vol. XXXII.,

Now Ready.

The *Publishers' Circular* says:—"Everybody's old friend the *Family Herald*, which has been praised by the Press universally and has won golden opinions from all sorts of people, from the sober and learned [illegible] to the learned and lively *Saturday Review*, has, after thirty years, taken upon itself the only improvement its friends would desire: it has not turned over a new leaf, nor added a new feature, such a course not being demanded; but it has split its ponderous yearly volume in half, and now issues a handsome, light, attractive-looking half-yearly, which is easy to carry, and yet full of reading."

Now Ready, handsomely bound in imitation Russia,

FAMILY HERALD,

Vol. XXXII., price 4s. 6d.

London: WILLIAM STEVENS, 421, Strand, W.C.

And may be had (at a small percentage over the published price) by Order of all Booksellers.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, are managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacien of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION

DUSART'S LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP, SOLUTION are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of rickets.

LERAS' LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anaemia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the [illegible] from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S MATICO, INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copaiba in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly a headache, however violent it may be, and is the most valuable remedy against diarrhoea, dysentery, and all ailments proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or subnitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints caused by anaemia, weakness, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescence.

AGENTS:

BATHGATE & Co.	Calcutta.
[illegible] & Co.	Do.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay.

SHACKLETON & Co.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,

45, BOTOLPH LANE,

AND

2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,

LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS, PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON, [illegible], CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and [illegible] CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

NOTICES.

NOW READY, MR. ANSTEY'S NOTES to the WAVERLEY NOVELS of SIR WALTER SCOTT. This Compilation consists of Four Hundred Learned and Amusing Notes of the late Mr. THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY, Barrister-at-Law, to the Waverley Novels, with a Woodcut Portrait of the Author. Price Rs. 4 8. Sold at the FORT PRINTING PRESS, No. 16, Borah Bazaar, Fort.

CONTRACTS FOR HAY AND GRAIN.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the above (for both, or Hay and Grain separate) from 1st December 1874 to 30th November 1875 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to noon of the 6th October next.

The probable quantity of Hay required daily will be 13,140 pounds; of cleaned [illegible] 4,161 pounds; of cleaned gram 22 pounds; and of bran 6 pounds (all English weights).

Further information and forms of tender may be obtained at the Health Office.

A deposit of Rupees One Thousand will be required with each tender.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,

Health Officer.

Bombay, 25th September 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAPOOJEE NARAYEN of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all his estate, right, title and interest, present and contingent, in and to all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bombay, in Old Hummum Lane, on the south side thereof, in the Sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 401 square yards or thereabouts, and which is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. —, in the name of Ramchunder Balajee, and is assessed under No. 3, in the name of Pitajee Cashinathjee, deceased, and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north and fronting thereto by the Old Hummum Lane aforesaid, on or towards the south by the property of Nurrotumdass Narrondass, on or towards the west by the property of Visram Mowjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Premjee Chuttoo. All persons having a claim against the estate and interest of the said Bapoojee Narayen in the said property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned within eight days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim, which will be considered as waived and invalid as against the purchaser.

PRESCOT & WINTER,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be held on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of October next, at 2-30 P.M., at the Office of the Company, Victoria Bunder, for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Report of the Directors.
To pass the Annual Accounts made up to 30th June 1874.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect two Directors in the stead of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
To consider an application of the Secretaries and Treasurers for an extension of the period of their agreement, and to pass Resolutions thereon.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September 1874.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th INSTANT to the 3rd OCTOBER 1874, both days inclusive.

THE GHOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the above Company, [illegible] on SATURDAY, the 3rd October 1874, for the construction of MILL BUILDINGS.

In each Tender separate rates for Masonry, Works with Materials and [illegible] Materials, should be given, except in the case of Wood Works, for which rates are to be given inclusive of Materials.

Each Tender should have the words "Tender for Mill Buildings" written on its cover; and should be accompanied by a deposit of [illegible]

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for the rejection thereof.

Plans will be shown, and printed copies of Forms of Tender, Schedules of Quantities, Specifications, and conditions of Contract furnished by the Undersigned, at the Office of the Company in Surat, and by Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Esquire, Civil Engineer, 7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 4 per set.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAMSETJI DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat; Company's Office, 11th September 1874.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

[illegible]

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES [illegible] Rs. 270-15-0 ONLY!

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CAMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor,—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.

ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the only Company that [illegible]

The Medical Advisers will meet Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or at the Fort by Appointment.

E. F. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 p.m.
JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D., Fort George, (Acting).
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Pateil Street, 2 to 5 p.m.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 692, [illegible] Candy Road, 2 to 3 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus.

It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or Investors are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS

In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

Hummum Street, Bombay,

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

	Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved	30	to	70
„ ditto, and in morocco cases	35	to	120
„ and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases	20	to	100
„ ditto, ditto combined, in case	54	to	180
„ BOWL AND SPOON, in case	100	to	170
„ FEEDING BOTTLES	30	to	40
„ PAP BOATS	16	to	28
SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistles	11	to	50
CORAL NECKLACES AND [illegible], with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows	25	to	50
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children	6	to	20

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon....Rs. 250 to 350.

Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug ... 550 to 850.

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, surroys, salvers, goblets, mugs, muffineers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, compensation balance, and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. 165.

The Army and Navy Clocks, and Time-pieces, Rs. 5[illegible] to Rs. 95.

Carriage Time-pieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movement, Rs. 55.

The Mignionette or Lilliputian Carriage Clock, standing 3 inches in height, and going for 8 days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming ornament to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and with neat outer velvet or morocco case, Rs. [illegible]

Sketches and designs of Race Plate, Rifle and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Ross & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Messrs. [illegible] Best PLATED WARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Engraved Glass Ware, [illegible] and Claret Jugs, [illegible] Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-of-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, [illegible] Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex [illegible], a consignment of Round Plated Lamps with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Cornice and Carriage Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ...5s. 10d. per oz.

Ditto, ditto Queen's do. ......6s. 1d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	[illegible] „	at 6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	[illegible] „	at 6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at 6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. [illegible], LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, JUST ARRIVED per Steamer FLORA, from Trieste—

VIENNA BEER, in 4 dozen Cases, at Rs. 6½ per dozen.

HUNGARIAN WINES, in 1 dozen cases, RED and WHITE, at Rs. 15 and 18, or 2 dozen Pints, at Rs. 16 and Rs. 20.

Apply to the Godown-keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner ... Rs. 30 per doz. qts.
Laubenheimer ... „ 15 „ „
Steinwein ... „ 20 „ „
Liebfraumilch ... „ 20 „ „
CLARETS—Chateau de Francs ... „ 14 „ „
Chateau Leoville ... „ 24 „ „
Chateau Lafite ... „ 28 „ „
[illegible] ... „ 18 „ „
STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.
Do. do. Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per Case of 1 doz. qts.
Ditto „ 26 „ 2 doz. pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR [illegible]

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool,

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta. Agents.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. A PRODUCTION OF ANCIENT ART.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches, Schools, Clubs,	Institutions, Conservatories, Vestibules,	Halls, Corridors, Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Manufacturers of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley Clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles, Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL, & CO. (Limited)

Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire,

ENGLAND.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £330.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £478 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,010.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tug.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 60 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. Bombay,—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S CENTRE-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address). Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPING GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER [illegible] GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 25 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms:—

Cost and Freight to Bombay [illegible] shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in exchange for Bill of Lading.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT [illegible] HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with [illegible] other Documents relating to the same. Price [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

YESTERDAY's Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady, Surats dull; the sales, however, reaching 14,000 bales, of which 4,000, a very fair proportion, were Surats. Prices, as quoted, both on the spot and to arrive were quite unaltered, Mid Uplands, November-December shipment, being still given at 7¾d. per lb.

This morning's report is quiet but steady, probable sales 15,000, imports 17,000 bales; the previous day's receipts at the American ports being 7,000 bales, making 28,000 for the four days, and exports to Great Britain 3,000. Stocks at the American ports are 139,000 bales, an increase of 10,000 since Friday last. In New York Mid Uplands is quoted ⅛ cent. per lb. higher, but this is counterbalanced by fluctuations in Gold and Exchange; meantime "futures"—the best guides as to the tendency of the market—have not altered in value.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues in the same inanimate state without change in prices, and so long as this is the case it is difficult to see whence cotton is to derive any amount of strength. Certainly the question of supplies is not likely to impart it; the advices by the mail arrived this evening showing very clearly how little importance was generally attached to the reports of damage by drought. When the mail left things were very depressed indeed, more so in fact than the routine character of Reuter's telegrams at all conveyed, Fair Dhollera landing having been sold as low as 4½d. per lb., while the lowest official quotation given by wire was 5 1/16d. A stronger feeling has, as we know, been manifested since, but from the extent of supplies available it can scarcely have much of a permanent character, and any suspension of the trade demand would probably render the depression greater than ever.

There is nothing now to notice in the position of the General Produce Markets.

Money in London seems slightly easier, or at all events is evidently not becoming dearer, Reuter quoting the rate of discount in the open market at 3 per cent. If this be for 6 months' bills it would of course indicate a fall of ¼ to ½ per cent. since Thursday, but in all probability shorter dated paper is meant which would make things about the same. Consols this morning come ¼ higher, 92¾, but French Rentes are unchanged at 99½, and Bar Silver at 57 11/16d. per oz.

Business here to-day has shown little worthy of record. So far as STERLING EXCHANGE is concerned to-day has been merely a repetition of yesterday; very little has been done, and rates are unaltered, say:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 1/16d.	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10½d.	,,
Credits, 6 months' sight	1s. 10½d.	,,
Documentary Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.	,,

On Calcutta demand paper is still at par; in 60 days' sight we do not hear of any business to-day, but transactions to some extent took place yesterday afternoon at ⅛ discount. GOVERNMENT PAPER is flat and unchanged. Fours may be quoted at Rs. 102¾ to sell and perhaps Rs. 103 to buy; Fours and a half Rs. 104⅛ nominal; Fives and a half Rs. 10[illegible].

The SHARE MARKET is almost the only place in which any activity is experienced. A large business has been done again to-day in Spinning shares at fully previous figures, while Bank of Bombay's have also taken an upward turn of one to one and a half per cent., and Colaba Land shares are strong.

Respecting COTTON there is really nothing new to report; prices are unaltered and but very little buying is going on; while receipts are most insignificant, the quantity yesterday being only 70 bales, making but 651 bales for five days.

FREIGHTS are still at £1-18-9 for steamers. Forward there is almost nothing doing, native speculators having unlet tonnage on hand for January loading, which they are offering at £2-12-6 for Cotton.

In PIECE GOODS there is rather more doing from first hands but at slightly easier prices. Anything like an important reduction would probably lead to a large trade.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,490
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	700
10,000	500	250	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Ser. Issue	5[illegible]
8,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	[illegible]
41,000	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	[illegible]
40,000	200	all	5 pct	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct	National Bank of India	121
[illegible]	250	all	[illegible] do.	Oriental Bank	515

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. [illegible]	Colaba Land Co	1,[illegible]00
8,000	100	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	138
750	2,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	1,320
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.a.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	255

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	[illegible]	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
......	£20	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	12[illegible]
......	£20	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	...
......	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,81[illegible]
......	£18	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	...

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	[illegible]
110	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,275
8[illegible]	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,100
200	1,000	all	100pc*	Bombay United	1,620
[illegible]	150	110	25*	Broach Mills	285
900	1,000	500	...	Colaba Spinning	1,1[illegible]0
[illegible]	2,000	all	10 p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,263
1,500	1,25[illegible]	all	125 p.*	Fleming S. W. Co	1,450
1,500	1,000	all	115 p*	Great Eastern	1,565
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,025
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,0[illegible]5
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,3[illegible]0
200	1,250	[illegible]	...	Madras Spinning	1,[illegible]75
850	1,000	550	[illegible]	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
[illegible]	4,000	...	...	Manockji Petit's	1,500
200	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]*	Morarjee Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	340*	Oriental	8[illegible]5
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	130 p.a	Soonderdas Spinning	[illegible]
500	1,000	250	[illegible]	Do. do. ¼ share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100 pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	[illegible]
200	2,000	[illegible]	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	500	all	18 p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	[illegible]
250	3,000	[illegible]	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,015
250	1,000	[illegible]	...	Alfred Mills Co.	[illegible]
150	[illegible]	[illegible]	400 pc	Apollo Press Co.	4,100
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	[illegible]
200	2,500	all	200 pa	Bombay Press Co.	[illegible]
200	500	all	50 p.a	Do New	...
350	[illegible]	1,000	65 p.a	Broach Cotton Co	350
110	1,500	...	[illegible]	Carwar Company	700
600	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Colaba Press Co.	[illegible] xd.
800	2,000	all	250 p	East India Press Co.	[illegible]
150	3,500	all	[illegible]	Fort Press Co.	[illegible]
200	2,000	2,000	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	175
[illegible]	500	all	100 p	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	[illegible]	75 p	Imperial Press Co	[illegible]
300	[illegible]	[illegible]	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	470
600	[illegible]	600	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	[illegible]
190	2,500	750	130 p	Prince of Wales Press	[illegible]
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	[illegible]
400	85	750	45 pa	Scinde Press Co.	[illegible]
100	1,000	780	Rs. 7[illegible]	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	8[illegible]
[illegible]	1,500	1,250	Rs. 5	Victoria Press, Madras	800
150	65	all	12 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	[illegible]	all	[illegible] pa	Volkart's United Press Co.	860

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation*	1,850
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
[illegible]	...	300	9 p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld	1[illegible]5
2,150	300	15[illegible]	8 p.c	Malabar Company Ld	[illegible]
1,000	...	all	[illegible] p	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	60	all	5 p	Treacher & Co	800
[illegible]	25	all	10 p	Viegas Patent [illegible] Co.	[illegible]

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	Bank of China	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] India Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb.	English Peninsular	[illegible]

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 26th September 1874.

Open 428½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	41,584	0	0
Merchandise	27,619	0	0
Electric Telegraph	380	0	0
Total Rs.	69,583	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1873.

Open 411 Miles.			
Coaching	58,921	0	0
Merchandise	31,441	0	0
Earth Trains	123	0	0
Electric Telegraph	418	0	0
Total Rs.	90,903	0	0
Decrease Rs.	21,320	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE SKIDDAW, 677 tons, Captain A. Borland, will sail to-day in ballast for Batavia.

THE SHIP BELVIDERE, 1,321 tons, Captain C. L. Gardner, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 42,000 Indian maunds salt.

THE following additional Passengers per s.s. Persia will sail to-day:—

For Genoa—Mr. A. Fion, Mr. E. Crains, and Mr. Bliss.

For Aden—Mr. Abdel Hoossein Esoofally, Mr. Abdul Rahmon, Mr. Syed and one Lady, Mr. Allibhoy Shaik Abdulally and two friends, Mr. Abdulally Esoofally, and one Borah Lady.

MESSRS R. RUBATTINO & Co's s.s. PERSIA, 765 tons, Captain G. Merello, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal with the following cargo:—For Genoa—250 bales cotton, 2,173 cwts. wheat, 898½ cwts rapeseed, and 22 bales hides. For Marseilles—133 bales cotton, 1,743 cwts. gingelly seed, and 3,976 cwts. wheat. For Naples—600 bales cotton and 4,099½ cwts. wheat. For Leghorn—2,689 cwts. wheat, and sundries for different ports.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Lombardy (s)	Gillson	Southampton, Sept. 8.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Persia, Merello, to Genoa, &c.
Barque Skiddaw, Borland, to Batavia.
Ship Belvidere, Gardner, to Calcutta.

Steamer Phlox, to Coast & Carwar, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
26	Vancouver	Scott	Liverpool, May 11.
	Galloway	Fraser	Bombay, Sept 5.
	[illegible] Shah Allum	Holland	Mauritius, Aug 15.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
25	Oriana	....	....
	Royal George	....	....
26	Patna (s)	....	....
	Himalaya (s)	....	....
	Empress of India	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.			
28	M. Northcote (s)	....	Paumben.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parsee s, 1,953 bundles hoop iron, Jules Siegfried and Co.; 75 boxes bar soap, Allybhoy Goolam Hoosen.

Riga s, 119 bars iron and 15 bundles steel, Tyeballly Essuballly.

FROM LONDON.

Ethiopia s, 300 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 129 cases window glass, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosen; 31 casks beer, Cawasjee Manneckjee; 100 bundles steel, Hyderally Cassumjee; 25 boxes hock, Sorabjee Nasserwanjee; 5 bottles quicksilver and 5 cases dye, Bell [illegible] and Co.; 4 cases varnish, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.; [illegible] casks beer, Aderjee Dorabjee; 9 cases portwine, Pechajee [illegible] and Co.; 20 cases lavender water, and 20 cases eau-de-cologne, [illegible] Framjee Moos and Co.; 6 cases table salt, 1 cask whisky, 1 cask pale ale, and 1 cask stout, C. B. Mitchell and Co.

Strathclyde s, 6 cases genèva, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Alnwick Castle, 19 cases brandy, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marian Moore, 25 bales wool, Oomersee Damjee; 80 bales cotton, Dhurumsee Bhimjee.

Parsee s, 2 cases shawls, Sewaram Sabharam; 17 bales wool and 10 packages rags, Abdoola Moosanee; 14 bales wool, Nusserbhoy Gangjee; 85 bales wool, Goodee Premjee; 20 bales wool, Scaly and Co.; 30 bales wool, Khimjee Lucknidas and Co.; 32 bales wool and 3 bales cotton, Kessowjee Tooleedass and Co.; 69 bales cotton, Nundram Moolchund; 101 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 162 bales cotton, Boogha [illegible] Motilal; 36 bales cotton, Vulubdass Vundravundass; 35 bales wool and 30 bales hemp, Ebram Noorali and Co.; 40 bales wool, Vulubdass Vundravundass; 35 bales cotton, Dossa Ebjee; 12 bales cotton, Dewjee Premjee.

FOR LONDON.

Nizam s, 1 bundle shawls, Ardaseer Merban.

Mooltan s, 217 cwts horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 1,607 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 21 bales skins, W. Nicol and Co.; 150 cwts horns, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 11 cases India rubber, Tooria Topen.

FOR MANILLA.

Persia s, 33 bales cotton, E. Spiener and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memphis s, 3,590 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nizam s, 2,100 cwts teel seed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s, 116 bales cotton, Futtabhoy Amejeebhoy; 100 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon, 85 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 6 chests opium, Saverumul Sobhagmul.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s, 5½ chests opium, Tarrachund Setaram, 11 chests opium, Tarachund Goonamdass; 16 chests opium, Savurmul Sobhagmul.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CONDUCTOR JOHN CRUMLEY, of the Commissariat Department, is granted a retiring pension of £75 per annum from 1st November next, payable in Tasmania.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. WIDDICOMBE, Staff Corps, Session Judge at Kurrachee, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on urgent private affairs, under Rule XI of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN EDWARD GORDON JENKINS, Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major from 26th September 1874, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

LIEUTENANT C. L. PRICE, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent Mysore Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in December next, under rule IX. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT [illegible] to proceed to Europe on medical certificate under Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

ARRIVALS—SEPTEMBER 29.

Behslaz, Captain, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Plunkett, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

Faulkner, Colonel, 6th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 30.

Aitken, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Wace, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Headquarters, Ootacamund, 23rd September 1874.

Surgn F Wegnora, M D, from Depy Surgn Genl's Dept B M S Mysore Circle to Depy Surgn Genl's Dept, B M S, Presidency Circle, for duty with Head Quarters 1-21st Fusiliers.

Leave of absence:—
Divisional Staff—Maj-Genl B Hamilton, Comdg British Burmah Division, 60 days' privilege leave, from the 15th Sept 1874, or date of departure.
27th Foot—Maj C B Knowles, from 1st Sept 1874, or date of departure from Calcutta, on sick certificate, to appear before a Medical Board.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, War Office, of the following transfers of Officers of Royal Artillery:—
Lieut H N Bunbury, from F Bat [illegible] Brig to G Bat 18th Brig.
Lieut C B Bedford, from 17th Brig [illegible] Bat 20th Brig.
Lieut Bunbury will remain attached to F-20th, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers, ordered for duty with their Regimental Depots and to proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, is cancelled:—
Capt (Bt-Major) F G Trent, 43th Foot: Capt F Henderson, 107th Foot; and Lieut F H M Bourne, 43rd Foot.

Transfers and Promotions—
Brig-Genl C Coote from Southern Dist to Northern Dist and Brig Genl W G Owen from recent promotion to Southern Dist—With effect from 5th Oct, vice Selby, who vacated.
Col W J Jones from 2nd in Comd, 4th N I, and offg Comdt to Comdt, 4th N I; Col R C Babington from Wing Officer, 4th N I and offg 2nd in Comd to 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 4th N I; Lieut Col G C Fraley (Europe) from Wing Officer, 26th N I, to Wing Officer, 4th N I, and Lieut-Col W B A Buttler offg 2nd in Comd 26th N I, to Wing Officer, 26th N I to continue to officiate as 2nd in Comd, with effect from 5th Oct, vice Owen.
Maj G M Walt, S C, from Genl duty Madras to Offg Wing Officer 40th N I, from date of Lt Col Burge's departure.
Capt R H Philips, 2nd Wing Subn 19th N I, on promotion to Genl duty Madras.
Capt A McGoun, Offg Qr-Mr 19th N I to 2nd Wing Subn 19th N I, vice Russell, vacated, and without prejudice to his other duties.

The following orders are confirmed:—
17th Aug 1874—By the Officer Comdg 107th Foot making the following appointments, consequent on the departure to Europe on leave of Lieut and Adjt W F Cavaye:—
Lieut E W Robertson, Instructor of Musketry, to officiate as Adjt.
Lieut J A Barlow, Interpreter, to officiate as Instructor of Musketry.
Lieut A C Bunny, to be Interpreter to the Regt.

Leave of absence:—
Staff Corps—Col E A Saunders, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 11th N I, and offg Comdt, 38th N I, for 30 days, from 18th Sept 1874, or date of departure, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.
Staff Corps—Lieut Col R S Burge, offg Wing Officer, 40th Regt N I, for 30 days, from 18th Sept 1874, or date of departure, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.
Staff Corps—Lieut-Col P F Stannard, Wing Officer, and offg Indian Comdt, 7th Regt N I, for 6 days, from 4th to 9th Sept 1874, inclusive, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.
Staff Corps—Col W N Penn, doing general duty Madras, from 8th Sept 1874, or date of departure, until the 31st Dec 1874—Bangalore, Vellore and Madras, sick certificate.
Medical Staff—Depy Surg-Genl J L Ranking, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, from 23rd Sept 1874, or date of departure—Madras, sick certificate, preparatory to appearing before a Medical Board at Madras.
Ordnance Dept—Ensign P Flanagan, Depy Asst Commisy and offg Asst Commisy in charge of Ordnance Depot, Trichinopoly, for 6 months, from 14th Sept 1874, or date of departure—Neilgherries and Secunderabad, private affairs.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India,* Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10	0
Per Copy	,, 0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary,* containing all the news of the Week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
OF
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in relation to their sight may feel every confidence in applying. The [illegible]
42, Burton Crescent, London, [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BENNETT—September 29th, Mr. Henry Benn[illegible], Foreman of Boilermakers B. B. & C. I. Railway Parel Works.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PAYNE—September 25th, at [illegible], Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. E. Payne, of a son.

ROWLANDSON—September [illegible], at Cannanore, the wife of Major Walter Rowlandson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—September 27th, at Cossipore, John Bonfry, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander.

JONES—September 22nd, at the Medical College, Calcutta, Amelia Jones, the beloved wife of J. O. Jones, Chief Engineer, s. s. Arabia, aged 38 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1874.

SEVERAL points suggest themselves, in connection with the recent correspondence regarding the break of gauge, on which a few comments appear to be called for. The late Secretary of State did not hesitate to analyse and value the different sources of opinion which were leading to the overthrow of his preconceived determinations in regard to the narrow gauge, and it would be interesting to carry the matter a little further and view the enquiry from an impartial stand-point, not only as regards the application of narrow gauge but its conception. There are also some important truths brought out in connection with the financial aspect, and what appear to us telling facts and some egregious errors in the engineering arguments.

It will be sufficient now to refer to the first [illegible]. Every one knows how [illegible]. The Government of India found themselves with a large charge for guaranteed interest in their books which seemed to be growing to alarming proportions. Whether this was more than an apparent burden or not may be gathered from a statement in the letter of the Government of India dated July 19, 1873, to the Secretary of State, in which it is remarked that "we have been able without fresh borrowing "to appropriate £3,000,000 this year to the "construction of works which would otherwise "have been constructed with money raised by "loan, and we hope to be in a position to appropriate a large sum to the same purpose in the "year 1874-5": this, too, at a time when most of the guaranteed lines were finished and the interest debt might be expected to be at its maximum. This vast sum is available out of revenue for reproductive works which otherwise would have had to be constructed out of capital. It must be clear that the railway debt is one of those which may be cheerfully borne, since we not only have such solid evidence of the surpluses which are possible under it without extra taxation, but, knowing the development of land revenue and customs which naturally follows the construction of railways, we have very good reason to assume that the railways have not been without their influence in contributing to this result.

Now the statesmen of those days when the debt began to find its place in the estimates may have been the best of fellows. No one could have wished a more noble and frank Governor-General than the late Lord Mayo. Having a strong will and a strict determination to carry out reforms considered necessary, no matter at what sacrifice, it was only necessary to be shown the *necessity,* and the *way,* to proceed at once to action. In the first place, then, the necessity had to be shown. This must have come from the Financial Department. The department, a very worthy one no doubt, has primarily to regard all out-goings as so much waste and all in-comings as so much gain. These gentlemen are the keepers of the keys and the books: they have to place the records of past expenditure in such a light that they may be a guide to the future. But it must be assigned to the Government to deduce, from the facts and figures furnished, the policy which may best suit the requirements of the country. Although the salary of classes of public or any other officials may be the same, the character of the individuals can never be brought to the same unique standard. Some will fret themselves because they cannot do everything with their own hands and leave much undone: others will temper the works of their subordinates with the light of their superior experience and intelligence, and pass them on as their own or not according to their general sense of morality: while others will rely wholly on the subordinates and adopt their prompting either from inability to initiate or disinclination to do more than they are obliged. The position of a Government, however, is an unfortunate one, in which it finds that its subordinates consist of men in all the departments of the State, with the internal working of which the executive Government can have but a very partial knowledge, though the blending of the whole of the departments into one great whole for the several purposes of administration is the statesman's particular duty. Thus the chain of special detailed information, which extends from the bottom to the top of departments, must stop short at the heads of those departments, and is then available for the executive to draw upon as necessary. The heads of departments should in this matter, therefore, be in the best position to give advice as regards State operations which come under their cognisance, but they cannot pretend to be managers of the State policy. The business of life, however, often brings up instances of round men in square holes, and it is not uncommon that an individual imagining himself to be a statesman is only at the head of a department, whereas a statesman acts as though he were at the head of a department. It is well known that General Strachey belongs more properly to the class of statesman rather than that of departmental head, and particularly of one involving such accurate information as that of the engineering branch of the administration. It is believed the General is aware of this himself, for it has often been told how, when a point of economy was being discussed, he has said that the engineering details were matters for the engineers and not for him to consider. Again, the late Lord Mayo stated in effect his opinion that he was quite competent to form a judgment on the question of gauge, because it was merely a financial question. It is highly probable that His Excellency felt considerable confidence in assuming this attitude owing to the advice which he received from General Strachey, given from a statesman's point of view but received as that of an engineer. Both were wrong.

The *remedy* for a state of things principally brought about by the system of guarantee was to be the alteration of the distance between the wheels of the vehicles, a question on which neither of them was competent to give an opinion! No wonder, then, that the whole engineering science of the day remonstrated at the wanton setting at nought of all the principles established by long experience which should guide our railway practice. Could it be expected that it had been reserved for two individuals, however illustrious, having very little knowledge of the subject they designed to treat, to teach the scientific world how to make railways; and could scientific and practical men of all classes but feel alarmed when, some miles of the new railway having made its appearance, it was discovered that nearly every important mathematical and economical principle in the design had been ignored in the endeavour to give prominence to the views of the engineer secretary? Had the design been generally reduced in proportion to the gauge? Not in the least; it was made a boast that the engines were as heavy as those on the broad gauge and the vehicles were nearly as large. Truly, the main difference was in the substitution of tram-way wheels of a smaller gauge for those which [illegible] sequence is that very little difference in cost arises with a marked degree of inferiority. Had Lord Mayo availed himself of the advice of qualified engineers, he would have been informed that the cost and efficiency of the railway did not depend on the gauge alone but on the sufficiency of every part requisite to make up the works for a given traffic. The earthwork and rock-cutting are equally entitled to consideration with the gauge, and form part of the power no less than the engines, and are almost the most enduring and lasting parts of the whole machinery. As regards the working of the narrow gauge it was assumed by the projectors, without any foundation whatever, that a saving would occur which is now fully disposed of by Mr. Molesworth, the Consulting Engineer, and other reliable authorities, who have conclusively shown that there is practically no difference between the standard and narrow gauge cost of working.

And this is how it has come about that we have been saddled with a gauge difficulty, which could only have occurred in a country having a Government such as that under which India exists, where there are such opportunities for enthusiastic, and, very often, able reformers, to push their projects unrestrained by the wholesome voice of public opinion. When theories are started by men in power they will necessarily enlist many supporters on their side, and there will not be wanting those who scent profit or advancement in the distance, while subordinates may, of course, look out for the reverse if they speak in opposition. It is not, therefore, surprising that men who formed the Government coterie at the time of the narrow gauge conception, though they could pen the able despatch about the purchase of guaranteed railways, should be silent as regards the expediency of the proposed narrow gauge. But in an honourable service these feelings are not always found to stand in the way, and, at the peril of incurring the extreme displeasure of the high authorities and the Government coterie whence the scheme emanated, scientific truth would out through the person of Mr. Lee Smith, through whose efforts the question really has been re-opened. And here we cannot but remark on the extreme delicacy which the Government of India have evinced in regard to disclaiming any participation in this re-opening. It seems to us that to avoid re-opening a question which the Government of India is fully aware is of vital importance to the interests of the taxpayers of this country is a costly [illegible] be dispensed with, and particularly so in the case of a Secretary of State who relies on the observance of it to give force to his whims and fancies.

The re-opening of the case through the discussion which took place in the House of Commons has really resulted in a total reversal of the whole policy of the late Government. The Duke of Argyll does not mind referring to the interests at stake in direct terms in his remarks on the whole proceedings. It is well known that the railway vested interest is very largely represented in the House, and we have some doubts as to the advantage of this to the nation at large. It is only one of the many evils, however, of a Plutocracy, which could be remedied by transfer of railways to the State at the market value. Nevertheless, it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and the very interest which attaches to railway questions at home has in this case only come to the help of engineering science in a pressing time of need. The late Secretary of State characterises the proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers as having a most unaccountable "animus" against the narrow gauge, and says that there is a vehement professional *esprit de corps* amongst the older school of engineers against the younger who have promoted the narrow gauge. This language needs very little comment coming from an individual knowing less than General Strachey about great questions of engineering economy, which it is natural to expect the older and more experienced engineers must be capable of judging best, for it is quite certain that none of these gentlemen are to be found deficient in employment, though many junior to them may find profit in ministering to the requirements of statesmen taking upon themselves to establish new engineering principles which it only requires time to show the futility of.

It is a matter for considerable congratulation that Lord Northbrook has taken at its true worth much of the nonsense about the excellence of the narrow gauge that he must have heard from the official surroundings many of which of course belong to the late Government. H. E. Lord Napier, too, has shown us pretty clearly in his comparison of the capabilities of the broad and narrow gauge what to expect, though he seems to have based his comparison on grounds which are too favourable by contrasting the work of double trains on the narrow with single on the broad. It is impossible to take up this report without wishing to say a great deal; but we must reserve a fuller notice of it for a future occasion.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BOMBAY people are very fond of music—but they like it cheap. They are also fond of very good music, but still they will not, [illegible], it be cheap. The Choral Festival held in the Cathedral on Tuesday evening was very good, as many people will admit; but this would give them little satisfaction compared with the fact that they got it *so* cheap. The seats were arranged for 800 people, and every seat was full, and other places than seats were occupied by lovers of music. One would think the entertainment cheap were it a rupee a head, but it was enjoyed at a much cheaper rate than that; in fact, as only Rs. 270 were collected from the congregation numbering over 800, it will be seen that the average subscription per head was little over 5½ annas. Surely such a good entertainment has not been had for the money for many a long day past in Bombay. We are glad to say that the Rs. 270 will cover the expenses of the promoters of the Festival; for, much as we admire them for providing such a cheap entertainment for the Bombay community, we should have been sorry to hear that they had lost not only their labour but their money in endeavouring to do full justice to the praise of St. Michael and All Angels.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 11th SEPTEMBER.

SINCE the date of my last letter, death has carried off two or three victims, whose names will be missed in Parliamentary and official records of the future. The most prominent of these was Sir Henry Storks, who had been for some months in a state of health which prevented his discharging his usual duties at the War Office, but was generally expected to recover after a sufficient rest. A combined attack upon heart and lungs, however, put an end to these hopes, and a most indefatigable and useful servant was lost to the War Department and the public service. I have been told that since, as the coadjutor of Lord Cardwell, he devoted himself to the great work of Army Reform he lost much of the sympathy of his brother officers in that service, and was even in some quarters regarded as a traitor to his cloth. However this may have been, I can hardly suppose that the feeling of professional conservatism, strong as it naturally was, produced any such effect upon the minds of those who were personally acquainted with his character, or were brought into close contact with him during his long and active career. It was my good fortune to be closely associated with Sir Henry some years ago, at a time when he was engaged in one of the most difficult works of administration in which he won renown; and I have retained a constant impression of the remarkable self-command and suavity of temper which the distinguished officer combined with the highly disciplinary habits for which as a soldier he was known. His untiring industry and unimpeachable integrity in the discharge of onerous public duties account at once for the esteem he won in the highest official quarters, and for the bitterness of some reproaches which are said to have been levelled at him from more private sources. This mail will bring you the announcement of a Royal Commission on Retirement in the Army, and the coincidence brings into prominence the loss which at such a moment Sir Henry's death represents. Probably no living man was better fitted to assist such a Commission in the perplexing task it will have to undertake; and it will be difficult to supply his place.

Another death—that of Mr. Charles Gilpin—causes a vacancy (as I anticipated in my last) in the Parliamentary representation of Northampton. Mr. Gilpin, who was a member of the Society of Friends, was distinguished as much for his devotion to advanced Liberal projects as to humanitarian aims. Peace, liberty, and education may be said to have been the three watchwords of a singularly unostentatious, consistent, and useful career. Whether as a private member of Parliament or as a responsible member of the Palmerston Administration, Mr. Gilpin retained through life his independence without provoking irritating misunderstandings with the rest of his party. For the vacant seat at Northampton there are at present two actual Liberal candidates, one of whom has been before the constituency for a good number of years, but who has not succeeded in attracting the sympathy of his party outside one section of the voters of the borough—I mean Mr. Charles Bradlaugh. Whatever claims this gentleman may put forward to the support of the advanced Liberals of the unphilosophical school, his unfortunate antagonism to all religious sympathies, which, in one shape or another, are common to his countrymen, has long alienated him from what may be called the influential classes of society. That he is not without some hope of success appears from the fact that he has postponed a lecturing tour to the United States in order to fight the battle in person. The other candidate, who has probably a greater chance of success, inasmuch as his political character is more nearly on a par with that of the late member, is Mr. Jacob Bright. Mr. Bright's crotchets upon the subject of women's suffrage and some other "questions of the future" have stood very much in his way of late years, and played a large part in securing his defeat at Manchester during the last general election, but his general sympathy with the policy of the party of progress and his devotion to humanitarian projects will give him some hope of succeeding his friend of a lifetime, the late Mr. Gilpin. If both candidates go to the poll, a Conservative will certainly be returned, and there are more unlikely things than the return of a Tory member in consequence of this unadvised division in the Radical forces.

The Internationalists have been holding a conference at Brussels, which, if one had to regard only the number and status of the so-called representatives by whom it was constituted, would be contemptible. The total number accredited from all parts of the world is said to have been 14, and none of these were persons in any way known to fame. But the event has been signalised by the publication of two highly inflammatory reports from those branches of the society which have hitherto existed in Italy and Spain, and the Italian section of the brotherhood formally announce their secession upon the grounds that for them the public International has ceased to exist. The Government has taken every possible step to prevent open organizations for the objects they have in view, and therefore they have formed a secret society, which they boast has taken root down to the lowest strata of the proletariat, and this society has for its objects the total overthrow of the "State and all its malevolent institutions." They avow their determination to upset all the existing organizations of order and government, to seize all the implements of labour, machinery, land, and wealth in the name of, and for the common use of, the people. This manifesto has been thought worthy of nearly a column in the *Times* newspaper, and there can be no doubt that, although the declarations of these conspirators with regard to their numbers and power may be exaggerated, yet there is a serious significance in the new phase their movement has assumed. The other report which comes from Spain is scarcely less violent, and is based upon an appeal to the knife and the bullet in despair of any possible gain being obtained from peaceable or open agitation. Discussions were carried on by the representatives present at the Congress in which the bayonet was advocated as the sole remaining hope of the workmen of Europe. It is worthy of remark that this re-introduction of political questions into the deliberations of the International, although it is associated with a striking diminution in the apparent forces of this society, indicates a serious alteration of their designs—only two years ago a meeting at the Hague was remarkable for the secession of the political members of the community mainly under the leadership of [illegible] removed their headquarters to New York in consequence of the unwillingness of their [illegible] in Europe to mix up questions of labour with questions of politics. The American branch has done nothing since, but now the European branch has finally given up its attempt to confine itself to [illegible] economical and social [illegible] mere secret society of assassins and incendiaries.

The storm which had just [illegible] the announcement of Lord Ripon's perversion to the Church of Rome when I wrote to you last week has continued [illegible] unabated [illegible]. Naturally the Roman Catholic party are [illegible] elated by what is regarded as a [illegible] victory over the intelligence of the age, and this feeling has been as warmly expressed by the organs of the Catholic priesthood on the Continent as in this country. In particular, M. John Lemoinne in the *Débats* has taken upon himself the task of exposing what he considers the hollowness of English toleration in religious matters *apropos* of an article in the *Times* newspaper, [illegible] announcement was first definitely confirmed. The *Times* having declared that, by becoming a convert to Roman Catholicism, Lord Ripon had lost the confidence of [illegible] Englishmen and ceased to be an Englishman to all intents and purposes, the French journalist declares that religious feeling amongst Englishmen is simply national, and that a man is a member of the Church of England more because it is a Church of the State than because of any spiritual conviction. The most curious circumstance in connection with the whole affair is the anxiety which has been manifested on the part of the Catholic priesthood in London to show that the Marquis was not indebted to them for the bias towards Catholic opinion which induced him to abandon his former position amongst his contemporaries. Laboured attempts have been made to convince the public that his Lordship had no communication with any representative of the Church of Rome before he took the decisive step of offering himself as a candidate for admission to that community; and it has been positively asserted that, until he had been accepted, his rank and title were absolutely unknown to the Father of the Brompton Oratory, to whom he made his first application. These statements have received various acceptance according to the sympathies of those who have heard them. At all events, since the close of last week, the Marquis has been definitely received into the Catholic Church and has taken part in the public observances of his adopted religion.

Early in the week we were startled by telegrams announcing an interchange of fire between the German gunboats in the Bay of Biscay and some Carlist force on shore near the town of Guetaria. Subsequent accounts confirm the fact of hostilities; but it is likely that the moderation of Prince Bismarck will prevent any serious immediate consequences. The two gunboats, it appears, had approached the shore in consequence of an engagement which was in progress between the Republican and Carlist forces; and, so far as at present appears, the latter took advantage of the opportunity to pour a few volleys of rifle shots into the representatives of the enemies of Ultramontanism. The Germans promptly responded with a dozen shells, which wrought havoc amongst the Carlists and caused their precipitate retreat. This act of retaliation has been formally approved of both in Berlin and at Madrid; and so the matter rests. But another [illegible] of the [illegible] to miss no chance of provoking foreign intervention in the miserable civil war in which they are engaged. They actually fired upon a railway train this week, for the avowed reason that they believed the newly-accredited ambassadors of Germany and Austria to Madrid were amongst its passengers. Fortunately, they were mistaken, the ambassadors were not in the train. But the circumstance illustrates the reckless temper of Don Carlos and his friends, and the necessity which lies upon every European Power to keep a sharp eye upon their movements. There is as yet but little to show that the features of the war are likely to undergo any important change. The advisers of Don Carlos continue to accumulate stores and material in the mountain districts, and postpone their descent upon the Ebro and Madrid avowedly until they shall be able to match, or nearly match, their opponents in artillery. There has been a complete change of Ministry at Madrid, and Zavala has retired from active participation in affairs. The general situation is not believed to have undergone any material modification; but the conviction grows that Marshal Serrano and his party are working in the interest of the Prince of the Asturias, whose final success has been so far assumed in certain quarters that the return of his mother, Queen Isabella, to residence in Spain has already been mooted.

A sensation has been attempted here in the much-talked of matter of the Prince of Wales's debts. Mr. Edmund Yates's new paper, the *World,* in the conduct of which he is reported to have the assistance of Mr. Grenville Murray, of *Queen's Messenger* notoriety, professes to know that those debts have been paid by Her Majesty the Queen; and, while it makes the announcement the ground for a loud shout of triumph over the Republican interest, the *World* calls upon the Prince to show his gratitude to his Royal Mother by representing her more faithfully and accurately in his public life. Nobody knows exactly what to make of it all; but you are aware that the story has been food for the gossip-mongers for many months past. The American papers have hitherto had the exclusive merit of making capital out of it; and the connection between the *World* and the London correspondence of the New York press may account in some measure for the [illegible] treated. If there be any truth in it, Her Majesty is to be congratulated on having three quarters of a million sterling so ready at hand; for that is the modest figure at which the Prince's debts have been placed. But sometimes the apocryphal is as profitable as the true.

CHORISTERS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with your remarks respecting the introduction of female voices in the Anthem at the Choral Festival. Unfortunately, however, all English Anthems are written to be sung by chorister lads of the usual calibre found in English Cathedral choirs.

At home, boys would not be admitted into a choir as sopranos, unless they can sing "G," but most of them take "A" with full voice. In Bombay, however, boys cannot be found who can sing above "[illegible]," a very few can touch "F," and then only in squeak it.

The Anthem at the Choral Festival went up to "G," and, although all the best boys were tried, not one could be found to sing it properly; consequently we had to get female voices, and admirably the two girls did their part.

No doubt, with proper training boys could be made to sing here almost as well as at home, but there are no funds available to train choristers.

CHORISTER.

HOTEL LICENCES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is hardly fair that our worthy Commissioner of Police should allow Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee to open an hotel in the Fort, Mr. Pallonjee already holding two hotels in Byculla. Live and let live—one ought to be quite enough for one man. If Mr. Pallonjee is allowed to open an hotel in any part of Bombay, why should I have been refused the renewal of a licence for a whole year, prevented from carrying on business, and running headlong to ruin? The Commissioner believing my hotel would be hurtful to Mr. Pallonjee's Family Hotel and stating that should I open my hotel Mr. Pallonjee's Family Hotel must close. Now my hotel has been open three years ago, and Mr. Pallonjee's is not closed yet! I lay my case before the public to let them see the justice between Mr. Pallonjee and myself. I certainly must be an eye-sore to our worthy Commissioner, who so severely threatened me with prosecution for opening what was in England call a *tap* for the lower order of men. Several hotel-keepers having had a tap attached to their hotels for years, I of course opened one also. Take notice, please, general [illegible] rooms from all the top [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible] ask the E[illegible] suppose [illegible] in any [illegible] description [illegible] supplied with the [illegible] sioner [illegible] tradesmen [illegible] women [illegible] tradesmen [illegible] a small space in [illegible] for ever thankful.—I am, &c.,

[illegible]

Byculla.

POOR WHITES AND EURASIANS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your impression of the 24th [illegible] articles appear respecting the condition of "Poor Whites" and Eurasians of India, written in such scurrilous and insulting terms that one would think they have been intended by the authorities [illegible] so far as the feelings of those whose cause is [illegible] awkwardly attempted to be advocated by some [illegible] fully-paid philanthropists.

What the Archdeacon of Calcutta might [illegible] or known of the Eurasian community in Bengal [illegible] not have been [illegible] by him the criterion [illegible] this community in all the other Presidencies, [illegible] casting wholesale and damnable slur upon their [illegible] religion, honesty, and chastity. I am writing from Poona, the largest cantonment in the Bombay Presidency, in which there is a very large community of Eurasians, and I can assure you, Mr. Editor, I have failed entirely to observe amongst them the appalling scenes of vice and misery so graphically portrayed by the venerable gentleman. On the contrary, as a class, I found them exemplary, religious, and neat in their dress, according to their means. In some of the Eurasian families I have visited, both here and at Bombay, I have failed to observe any difference in their mode of living and intercourse to what is observed in European families.

With but a very few exceptions, every Eurasian family sends its children to school, such as there are in Poona, and I am sorry that the Archdeacon of Calcutta is not here to observe the decently dressed children at schools and in churches to which they belong. A person in the position of the Archdeacon, one would think, would have been more cautious in the choice of his words, instead of applying to a large and respectable community the opprobrious ephithet of "half-castes." Originally, such a term would not have been inappropriate to the Eurasian community in its minority, but a succession of generations by intermarriage among themselves have rendered them as pure a race as that which has been engendered on British soil by the robber hordes that went over with William the Conqueror intermarrying with the Saxon race.

That there is a dark future looming for the descendants of the Eurasian community no one can doubt, and it should be the duty of philanthropists, instead of writing scurrilous papers, to point out the means of meeting the impending evil, and the responsibility entirely depends on the British Government. Let the Government, taking into consideration the circumstances of the rise of this community, adopt some measure with the view of ameliorating their condition. The native if [illegible] pushed must go to the soil which is congenial to his nature to obtain a living. The [illegible] the Eurasian [illegible] pushed, [illegible] of the future—has no [illegible] country to fall back upon, and unless timely helped by the Government must go to Jail, the Lunatic Asylum, or the Grave.

I am not a Eurasian, Mr. Editor, but I am connected by marriage with the ill-used community, and, therefore, I take a deep interest in their welfare. If you will permit me I will address you again with suggestions, the adoption of which by the ruling power will tend in some degree to ameliorate their condition.

—Poona, 28th September. J. A. C.

MAJOR MAYNE ON THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to have elicited any opinion on my theory of viewing the Transit of Venus by spherical projection, even though it be so adverse as that of your correspondent in your issue of 17th instant, who has unfortunately missed the principal portion of my suggestion, viz., the employment of a *spherical* surface upon which to receive the image through the telescope, instead of a *flat* one. As he has evidently not seen my first letter, or his criticism would not have been so severe, would you oblige me by forwarding the enclosed copy to him, for, though he writes anonymously, I suppose you have his address—(the letter was published in your columns on the [illegible] August [illegible])—we shall then be on more equal terms, and I think he will see that he has not treated me quite fairly; but will give me credit for having courted publicity to my ideas, purely in the interests of science. That being still my motive, I will pass over his remarks upon "petty topics of official life," the "wisdom of confessing ignorance, perpetual motion, and the philosopher's stone," merely saying that they are quite unprovoked and uncalled for, and at once thank him for raising the discussion, while expressing a hope that he will favour me with a further opinion after reading my first letter, and the following replies to his objections:—

1st.—He will then see that my theory allows the ingress and egress of the planet to be seen on a *perpendicular* line of light, instead of a *curved* one, with the possible effect of elucidation of Venus and dissolution of the "black drop," (which I assume to be the cone of the planet's shadow, and shall maintain to be nothing else, until I am proved wrong) in consequence of its appearing on the hemispherical screen in the place actually corresponding to its apparent position as regards the sun, and not foreshortened as in direct vision, but freed perhaps from the uncertainty which has hitherto rendered impossible the determination of the exact moments of internal contact.

2nd.—The idea of the virtual image of the planet being possibly rendered visible somewhere beyond the hemispherical screen, while the sun is in focus inside it, was an afterthought [illegible] I certainly shall not relinquish, because expeditions are being sent to distant parts of the globe to make observations of the Transit for reduction by Halley's and Delisle's methods of determining the Solar parallax; but I am in danger of forfeiting the "inestimable credit for humility" given me by your correspondent, if I go further into his hypothesis, that, if my discovery be true, these expeditions need not have been made, and will only say that I most heartily wish that the idea had struck me sooner, and repeat my earnest wish that the theory may be tried by those competent to form an opinion.

3rd.—My small experience with the telescope has shown me that there is a difference in the focal distances of the moon, the sun, the planets, and the stars, and that it is totally beyond "human perception," but actually tangible, in the adjustment of the screw that moves on the focussing rack, which has to be altered for their respective observations. Moreover, I believe that, if this screw were made upon the principle of that of the micrometer, such distances might be brought within the reach of "human measurement" upon a method similar to that in use for terrestrial distances. This may be an idle theory perhaps, but I am obliged to your correspondent for corroborating the general idea negatively, when he says "mathematically speaking there must be some difference in these focal distances." He will find that I have asserted this in my first letter, and it is curious that a fact which must have come within the range of experience of every astronomer, should never have been utilized somewhat as suggested. There must be a ratio.

4th.—My suggestion for removing the diaphragm of the telescope was only for the purpose of experimenting with the hemispherical screen, not as your correspondent would have people imagine, for the "improvement" of the instrument. He has evidently, as I at first said, missed my point. I will not make any reference about "mental" aberration; but when he has read my first letter he will understand that my object is to encourage the sphericity of the sun's image, so that the rays of light of such enormously variable length, as emanate from its centre and its edges, may find their proportionately proper focus, in falling on to the inside of the hemispherical screen, in their corresponding places, instead of being cut off and equalised in reception on a *plane* surface.

5th.—I hope most sincerely that your correspondent may be wrong in his surmise that it will not but an amateur would make any speculations—that is, if the final result is only to be an absurdity. I jotting down of theories, [illegible] them by way of education and amusement. But I have already stated my object, and [illegible] further it.

ASHTON MAYNE, Major.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible]

RUSSIA AND SPAIN.

The [illegible] of St. Petersburg [illegible] that the [illegible] between Austria, Germany, and Russia [illegible] notwithstanding that Russia [illegible] recognised the Spanish Government [illegible] desires to abstain from all interference in Spanish affairs. The same paper states that the Czar has simply acknowledged a letter [illegible] to him by Don Carlos, thanking him for his non-recognition of Marshal Serrano.

LONDON, [illegible]

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed [illegible] changed. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market opens with prices barely supported.

Fair Dhollera 5 3/16d.

In the Manchester Market there has been little enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings ......

8½ lbs. do. ......

40's Mule Twist ......

3 per cent. Consols, for account ......

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 99

Bar Silver ......

The Market rate of discount is 3 per cent.

The Oriental Bank has declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

Arrivals—Esperance and Khorassan.

Departures for Bombay via the Suez Canal—Euphrates, Marist, and Emeriate.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LAHORE, [illegible] September.

It is intimated that Mahomed Yakoob Khan has sent two regiments against Furrah. The ruler of Kandahar has advised the commandant of the regiments not to attack Furrah as the Ameer of Cabul would [illegible] assuredly imprison their families.

THE Russian *Invalide* says that M. de Lesseps has given up his idea of a Central Asia railway.

CAPTAIN FOOTE, R.A., Aide-de-Camp to Lord Hobart, proceeds to Europe at the end of the year with his Battery.

WE (*Englishman*) hear that another murder case from Assam [illegible] will be shortly sent down to be tried by the High Court in which a planter is accused of having killed a [illegible] by kicking him.

AN expedition under Col. Sosnovsky has just been despatched from [illegible] to [illegible], Gobi and the adjoining provinces of North-western China, to inquire into the state of the Mahomedan Dungan rebellion.

[illegible] Messrs. Ford and Cheshire's Indian tea [illegible] we see that the arrivals of Indian tea in [illegible] from the 1st of January to the 31st of August this year were 8,973,000lbs. as compared with [illegible],000lbs. during the same period of last year.

[illegible] telegram [illegible] *Times* [illegible] Yakoob Beg, Ameer of Kashgar, has defeated the Chinese troops [illegible] were commanded by [illegible] consisted of foreign auxiliaries.

THE *Times* makes the announcement that there is no foundation whatever for the report that a Commission has been appointed to inquire into the efficiency of the Martini-Henry rifle. The reports received have been so satisfactory that in a few weeks it will be issued to the troops at home.

THE Allahabad paper says that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces leaves Nynee Tal for the Snows and a tour through Kumaon and Gurwal about the 10th proximo. He will be accompanied, it is believed, by General Ramsay, Mr. C. A. Elliott, and one or both members of his Personal Staff. Sir John will be absent at least three weeks.

A CHEMICAL Laboratory is about to be established at Hyderabad (Deccan), for carrying out the analysis of coal and other mineral products of the Nizam's territory. Dr. Virginio Giacchino, of the Nizam's Army, and a chemist of no mean reputation, will, it is stated, be placed in charge of the Laboratory. The establishment of a Museum is also under contemplation.

WE are informed that gas lights have been ordered from Bombay for the illumination of the Public Gardens at Hyderabad on the occasion of the entertainment to be given by Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., in celebration of the formal opening of the Hyderabad State Railway, which is to take place on the 8th October next, when the line will be transferred to the G. I. P. R. Company.

A FUND has been formed, and subscriptions are being raised among the native community of Calcutta, with the object of securing some means to perpetuate the memory of the late Rajah Kali Krishna Bahadoor. Several Rajahs and personal friends of the, so called, Poet Laureate of Bengal have subscribed largely towards the fund, the amount, we are told, up to Friday morning exceeding six thousand rupees.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM, the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany, will probably go to Cassel this winter, where he is to attend classes at the public Grammar School for a year or two. It is expected that the searching examination in classics, mathematics, history, geography, natural science, and French, which precedes admission to the school, will place the Prince in the first form, an uncommon proficiency for a boy of 15 and a half.

A RUSSIAN expedition, consisting of two military men, a naturalist, a physician, and attendants, has arrived at Irkutsk, their intention being to penetrate into the interior of China. They will explore the central tea-growing districts, and inquire into the practicability of a shorter route for tea caravans from the Western Plantations. They will pass through Pekin, traverse Central China [illegible] north-west gate of the Great Wall, and then turn towards the Irtish.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—There is a Royal Commission on Retirement, impending, from which we may conclude that the present state of things suggests serious apprehensions for the future; and as Major-General Johnson is to be one of the members, it may be inferred that the present state of the staff corps has alarmed the authorities, and directed their attention to the means of alleviating the evils not indefinitely visible to the financial eye. Lord Penzance is to be at the head of the Commission, and Lord W. Paulet has been asked to be one of the members.

THE same paper states that in consequence of the Royal Commission having reported that officers retiring on full pay after thirty years service should receive the customary [illegible] in place of the [illegible] allowed by Lord Cardwell's Army Bill, all retirements [illegible] at a standstill, the bonus being be-

[illegible] was [illegible] by a shi- [illegible] Lodwick's [illegible] the cook for [illegible] latter refused, on [illegible] half killed [illegible] of a fire in the [illegible] cruelly. The cook [illegible] home. The event took place at a spot called the Governor's Sholah, where the servants had preceded Mr. Lodwick, who was going out on a shooting excursion."

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL H. B. BUCKLE, C.B., [illegible] been granted six months' furlough on [illegible], we are told by a Calcutta paper, suffering from the same disease which carried off the late [illegible] Henry Combs, and, in consequence, the Government has permitted Dr. Cowie to accompany him home. His departure and the death of Dr. Macdonald will bring about several changes in the administrative branch of the Indian Medical Service. It is surmised by a mofussil contemporary, who frequently suffers from inspiration, that Dr. Francis of Dinapore will go to Calcutta, Dr. Ross from Jubbulpore to Shillong, and Dr. Cockburn to Jubbulpore. Dr. Irving, Civil Surgeon of Allahabad, is now the senior on the list, and will probably officiate as Deputy Surgeon-General at Dinapore, till brought on the permanent strength.

THE Governor-General in Council has ordered that Original and Appellate Criminal Jurisdiction shall be hereafter exercised over European British subjects by the several High Courts established at Madras and Bombay, and in the North-Western Provinces of India, respectively, as follows: By the High Court at Madras in Coorg, and the Upper Godavery District of the Central Provinces. By the High Court at Bombay in the Nagpore and Nurbudda Divisions of the Central Provinces, the Chutteesgurh Division of the Central Provinces, and the Purgunna of Maunpore in Central India. By the High Court of the North-Western Provinces in Oudh, the Jubbulpore Division of the Central Provinces, the line of Railway from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, and the lands and buildings appurtenant thereto other than the station at Satna, Morar Cantonment, Ajmere, and British Mhairwara.

THE *South of India Observer* gives some particulars of the Governor's projected tour to the west coast:—There has been some difficulty about getting a steamer for the coast, so that the visit will now have to be done in Malabar, by land and backwater. This will necessitate leaving out Mangalore, which cannot be done, in the time. Otherwise the tour will be the same as that we have already intimated, only taking in Tellicherry. The 7th November is the day fixed for starting. The party will consist of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. Awdry, Captains Prichard, Willoughby and Aylmer, and Dr. Wright. Captain Foote will, after the party has started, proceed to join his Battery in Bombay. The touring party will probably go by Neddivattum, Nadgany (whence a short trip to some of the neighbouring coffee estates may possibly be made), Yedakurra [illegible] Mysore [illegible] Tellicherry to Cannanore; and, *en route* to Madras, His Excellency will, perhaps, spend a day at Salem.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*.—A correspondent sends us the following explanation of Lord Ripon's accession to the Church of Rome:—

Lord Ripon's sudden change of creed does not, we own, astonish us.
"Extremes will meet:" we hardly need the proverb to remind us
That Romanism's just the thing to win a new believer
In one so famed for furthering the "errors of Geneva."

If our correspondent is right in his view of the case, where, we may ask, will the results of "Arbitration" end?

THE event of the week at home which has been most talked about is the "perversion" of the Marquis of Ripon to the Roman Catholic Church. His lordship's resignation of the office of Grand Master of Freemasons in England excited much surprise, as such an occurrence, it is said, had never been known before; but when it was announced that the noble marquis had become a Roman Catholic, there was of course no further explanation needed. His lordship is undoubtedly a rich prize for the Roman Catholic Church. One of the organs of the Jesuits in Belgium declares his conversion to be "a symptom full of consolation and hope," "in the midst of the mourning of the Church, persecuted in its chief and its mission. It will be, says this journal, "a balm for the heart of Pius IX., as it will also be a true joy for all Catholics. From more than one heart prayer will rise to heaven for the new convert and that noble country of England, where, among the ruins heaped up by the heresy of Henry VIII., one sees rising a harvest which will recall to the astonished eyes of our sceptical generations the glorious fecundity of the Isle of Saints."

LORD CARNARVON, speaking at the Somerset Lodge of Freemasons before the news of the Marquis's accession has been made public, said that he found himself for the first time in a great difficulty in proposing the toast of "The Grand Master of England," as there was no Grand Master at present in existence. All the brethren had no doubt heard that the Marquis of Ripon had tendered to the Grand Lodge his resignation, and that resignation had been accepted. He greatly regretted this, but he thought it was not for the Grand Lodge, or any other body of Masons, to inquire into the circumstances which led to the resignation that Lord Ripon had thought fit to announce; but, while regretting a course which he believed to be so unusual as to be unprecedented in the annals of Masonry, [illegible] a Past Grand Master in the person of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, than whom no one had taken a more lively interest in Masonry. He had, therefore, undertaken to convey to the Prince the desire of the members of the Grand Lodge that he should entertain their request to assume those powers which now devolved upon him. It would be for his Royal Highness to exercise his own discretion, but it was a duty as agreeable to himself (Lord Carnarvon) as he felt it was consonant with the wishes of the whole craft, whether in London or the country, that his Royal Highness should be requested to assume the distinguished position which was just now vacant.

THE Madras Government has recently done a graceful act in acknowledging the services and humanity of Captain A. L. Toppino, of the French barque St. Ann, during the cyclone of May last. It appears that at 6 p.m. of the 6th idem he sighted a native vessel, the Myboul Ahmed, totally dismasted and in a sinking condition, and that he at once, notwithstanding that a strong south-west gale was blowing and a high sea running, despatched a boat manned by four men in charge of the chief officer to the assistance of her crew, who, ten in number, were all rescued and landed at Madras. The facts of the case having been brought under the notice of the Governor in Council, by the Master Attendant, an order was passed, dated the 15th instant, highly commending the humane conduct of Captain Toppino, and desiring that the thanks of Government be conveyed to him through the French Consul at Madras, together with a watch or sextant to be selected by the Master Attendant, and to be inscribed: "To Commander A. L. Toppino, of the French barque St. Ann, for humanity: from the Government of Madras, 1874."

ON the 10th of September Mr. Shaw was encamped at Sasser. He left Leh on the 1st, and marching slowly crossed the Kardong Pass on the 2nd, and the Sasser Pass on the 10th. Traders who had just come down reported extensive preparations for his reception at Shahidulla on the Yarkand frontier, and also stated that all was quiet in Eastern Turkistan. Dewan Buksh, the man whose failure to sell a venture of tea which he had taken up to Yarkand was lately quoted as an unfavourable augury for the success of the Central Asian Trade Company, died some months ago. His effects and papers have been brought down to Ladakh by a Hindoo, who reports that all the tea was sold before Dewan Buksh's death, and that the average rate which it fetched all round was about Rs. 2-10 a lb. This, for tea which probably cost [illegible] a pound in the Kangra Valley, and eight annas a pound more for transport, &c., is not so bad. The fact is, the [illegible] for something [illegible] matter how long it may take [illegible] and until they can realize [illegible] return, they declare that trade is [illegible] the market slack. The first batch of [illegible] Central Asian Trade Company's caravan [illegible] of some 350 mules laden with tea, [illegible] &c.) has reached the Yarkand border in [illegible] and arrangements are being made for its onward transport. Mr. Russell, with the remainder of the Company's venture, was following a few marches behind.

THE funeral of Brigadier-General Shewell took place at Poona on Monday afternoon, as we have announced already. The procession left the deceased officer's residence in the Northern Lines at half-past four, minute guns being fired as it proceeded. The military *cortege* was composed as follows:—The Royal Horse Artillery Battery, Squadron 1st Lancers, and the 7th Fusiliers, under the command of Colonel Herbert, left the Northern Lines under minute guns fired by the Artillery. The chief mourners were Major Shewell (brother of the deceased) and Colonel H. H. A. Wood (brother-in-law). The pall-bearers were Major-General Grant, C.B., Commanding the Division; Brigadier General Aitchison, Adjutant-General; Colonel Field, C.B., A.D.C., Judge Advocate-General; Colonel Burrows, Deputy Quarter Master General; Colonel Ashburner, Commanding 1st Lancers; and Colonel Maude, Deputy Judge Advocate. The corpse was followed by their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief and their respective Staffs; the Secretaries to Government, the several departments, and with few exceptions the whole of the officers of the garrison, and a great number of the civil community. Returning from the cemetery, an accident, which might have resulted seriously, befel Baron R. de Larpent and Mayor Filgate. The latter gentleman was driving a high spirited Australian mare in a dogcart, when the animal became restive and bolted off the road close to the canal, where she fell amongst some stone, breaking one of her fore-legs and overturning the vehicle. The spot where she fell was but a few yards from the Canal, which is deep at that point. The gentlemen jumped from the carriage and fortunately escaped without any hurt. The mare had to be shot where she lay.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Nord* writes:—The silence with which Marshal MacMahon received the speech of the Bishop of Angers proves that nothing is less militant than the Catholicism of the Marshal. As much cannot be said of the doctrinaire Republicanism of M. Gambetta. Among the Republicans there are only the Internationalists and Socialists—in one word, the Communards—who are really partisans of peace at any price, for the simple reason that their social utopia is the negation of the modern State. They aspire only to dissolve what remains of ancient France in order to hasten the great fusion of the peoples. The doctrinaire Republicans, on the contrary, the Jacobins, whose excesses at home the organ of M. Gambetta (*La République Française*) repudiates, demand nothing better than to continue abroad the traditions of the first revolution. Even if they desired peace, the pressure from below would compel them to make war in order to maintain themselves in power. At bottom they all think, like M. Victor Hugo, "France has been diminished. At this hour she has a double wound—in her territory and in her honour. She cannot remain thus. One does not bear Sedan. One does not fall asleep over it any more than over the loss of Strasburg and Metz." I am far from blaming these patriotic revindications; I confine myself to observing that the German publicists are singularly mistaken when they imagine that the "political wisdom" of M. Gambetta would forbid him to take the initiative of a war of revenge more formidable than that of 1870. It would be the same with the Empire restored in the person of the son of Napoleon III. "The conservative solidarity" of the European Cabinets, of which M. Rouher spoke in his famous conversation with the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent [illegible] prevail against the necessity of blotting [illegible] Sedan. As to the "national and hereditary monarchy" we know what are its ideas on the mission of France in Europe. It is therefore evident that, from the European point of view, the Septennium is for the moment the "best of monarchies." If Germany desires a new war she must supremely detest the Septennial Government, because it is firmly resolved rather to make all sacrifices than to compromise the success of the work of home reorganization.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—Dr. R. S. Mathew, who has for some years been known as a sort of apostle of vaccination in Bengal, and who is at present the Civil Surgeon of Midnapore, appears to have combined his *penchant* for vaccination with his regular official duties in a way that probably would not have occurred to any other civil surgeon in the country. He has set himself to the task of making vaccinators out of the old school of inoculators, and in this work he has been so very successful that, notwithstanding the prevalence of much sickness in various portions of the district, natives have consented to be vaccinated in numbers, for which Dr. Mathew would have sighed in vain, if his operators had not been the old friends of their patients. From the last report submitted by Dr. Mathew to his departmental superior, we observe that there is an amount of independence amongst his vaccinators, which renders the control of them no sinecure. Nevertheless, the work has got along so well on the whole, that several thousands of people were vaccinated last year, and Dr. Mathew feels himself justified in asking that inoculation may now be suppressed by law in his district. What is the use, he thinks, of converting all the old inoculators into vaccinators, if, as soon as the work is finished, a fresh batch of inoculators comes from some other region, and spreads small-pox through the district. It seems to us that this question, and the proposition based upon it, are not at all unreasonable. Unfortunately, however, in the course of circumlocution, they have quite escaped the attention of the Surgeon-General, who neither supports nor objects to the proposal, which the Government naturally hesitates to sanction "in the absence of any recommendation to that effect." If, as Dr. Mathew states, the existence of spare inoculators, available for conversion into vaccinators, is referable to the abolition of inoculation within the municipal limits of the station of Midnapore, the district might well share in the advantage conferred on the head-quarters station. One irreverent head constable, we read, endeavoured to withstand Dr. Mathew by spreading the report that cow's fat was employed in vaccination. He was forthwith [illegible] unhealthy corner of the district.

THE *Home News*:—Not a few readers of the *Times* must have been somewhat startled at the news conveyed in one of its leading articles on Monday last. Commenting on some published correspondence between the India Office and the Indian Government, touching the gauge to be adopted on the Punjab State Railways, the writer assumed that the question had been settled in favour of the narrow gauge. Leading journals are quite infallible, especially in the dead season when the regular contributor is taking his holiday somewhere out of town. But even the *Times* in its dullest season has seldom achieved a more unfortunate blunder than that to which, in its very next issue, it was obliged to confess—in small type, of course, consigned to an obscure corner. The denouncement so ostentatiously made has been corrected in the lowest of whispers. It is charitable to suppose that the misleading article was the work of some spare hand not specially versed in Indian topics, for any one who had carefully followed the telegrams from India during the past month or two could have set the blunderer right as to the real issue of the controversy between Lord Northbrook and the Home Council. It was, we think, the *Times'* own correspondent who telegraphed some weeks since from Calcutta the truth which the *Times* has only just ascertained, namely, that both the Indus Valley and Northern Punjab lines were to be constructed on the standard broad-gauge of 5ft. 6in. It is amusing to note that even so well-informed a journal as the *Pall Mall Gazette* has repeated the blunder of the *Times*, in an independent article which tells us that "the line from Kurrachee to Lahore and from Lahore to Peshawur will be constructed on the narrow gauge." Happily for India the views held by Lord Northbrook, in common with almost every engineer, military man, railway manager, statesman and impartial critic in England and India, have at length prevailed over the crotchets of a few clever but one-sided theorists. Had the Duke of Argyll remained in office but a few months longer, it seems probable from the published correspondence that the partisans of the metre gauge would have triumphed in spite of the overwhelming array of opposite facts and opinions. Sir R. Strachey's memorandum is described by the *Pall Mall Gazette* as "elaborate refutation of the arguments relied on by Lord Northbrook." Not a word is said about the discussion held last year at the Civil Engineer Institution, which resulted in an argumentative "victory along the whole line" for Sir Rickard's opponents. With these results before them, it was hardly possible for the rulers of India to have accepted any other conclusion than that which has now been affirmed.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 11th SEPTEMBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Lombardy*, Commander E. M. Gillson, arrived in harbour yesterday evening with the English mails of the 11th September on board. She left Southampton on the 3rd, Gibraltar on the 8th, Malta on the 12th, Suez on the 19th, and Aden on the 24th September. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Wallace and infant.
Mr L. Lee Warner.
Mr W Gordon.
Captain and Mrs Symons, infant and ayah.
Colonel C R Blair.
Mr W G Pimlow.
Mr H H Tubb.
Mr and Mrs R F Dallas.
Mr E Crashaw.
Mr T Winterburn.
Mr H R Nelson.
Mr and Mrs Eastaway.
Sergeant J Rogers.
Mr and Mrs Rathaway.
Mr W Wallace.
Mrs Babington, 2 infants, and ayah.
Mr Wagentreiber and Son.
Mrs Groom.
Lady Gleichen.
Mr B F Hill.
Mr R Field.
Mrs Peile's maid.
Mrs Landells.

FROM VENICE.

Major Ross.
Mr W G Pedder.
Mr H W Lewis.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J Elliott.
Mr R D Falkner.
Mr A E Reade.
Lieutenant Gower.
Major Money.
Mr Bradon.
Mr Bedford.
Mr Woodman.
Mr Stephen.
Mr G Gibson.

FROM ADEN.—37 natives on deck.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, September 11.)

THE Carlists having fired on two German gunboats, the latter returned the fire and threw two dozen shells into the town of Guetaria. It is not expected, however, that Germany will take any active part against the Carlists.

The pilgrimage to Pontigny has now terminated, and the pilgrims have returned.

M. Guizot is lying at the point of death.

A break has occurred in the American cable which connects Newfoundland with Cape Breton. The communication is now restored.

More difficulties are expected with the Indians in America. The Upper Mississippi region is said to be swarming with hostile Indian tribes. The yellow fever is committing sad havoc in some of the Southern States.

The Queen and royal family are all in good health at Balmoral. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has laid the foundation stone of some new harbour works at Aberdeen. The Prince of Wales is at Baden-Baden, but will shortly join the Princess of Wales at Copenhagen.

Marshal MacMahon has sent a very handsome wedding present to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

The resignation of the Marquis of Ripon as Grand Master of the Freemasons has caused much interest. It is expected that the Prince of Wales will now accept the office of Grand Master.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, late Attorney-General of Hong Kong, has been appointed an assistant-under-secretary at the Colonial Office.

Northumberland House is being sold off by auction, piecemeal. A first sale of three days has just terminated.

Much sympathy is being shown in England towards M. Duruof and his wife, the French aeronauts, who were rescued from the sea last week. Arrangements are being arranged on their behalf at the Crystal Palace by Mr. Coxwell. The French Government have rewarded the English fishermen who rescued M. Duruof and his wife.

A dreadful Railway accident occurred yesterday on the Eastern Counties Railway, near Norwich, by which seventeen persons are reported killed.

Crimes of violence, promoted by drunkenness, and accidents on railways, are on the increase daily.

Mr. Toole, the comedian, has met with an accident in New York which will prevent him from performing for some days.

There has been no alteration in the Bank rate this week; the revenue of the Bank of England has increased by half a million.

Her Majesty has stood godmother by proxy to the twin sons of Lord Odo Russell.

Great alterations and improvements are being made at the royal estate at Sandringham, in expectation of the return of the Prince and Princess of Wales next month.

The Lord Mayor of London has invited the members of the forthcoming International Congress of Orientalists to a banquet in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion [illegible]

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir John Rennie; the Earl of Romney; Lord G. Manners; Lady Knatchbull; Sir [illegible] Gilpin, M.P.; Sir H. H. Stocks; Lieut.-Col. G. Rankin, Ben. Ret.; W. E. Alnger, P. and O. Co.; E. S. Braddyth, J.P. and D.L.; Viscount de Vismes; G. W. Hartley, J.P. for Cumberland; J. C. Lyons, J.P. and D.L. for Westmeath.

A REMARKABLE DREAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few months ago you gave an instance of a remarkable dream. Allow me to relate to you an incident that occurred many years ago, and made a deep impression on my mind. In September 1844 I was chief mate of the brig Margaret, of Yarmouth, and we left Port Louis, Mauritius, in that month, bound to London, with a cargo of sugar. After rounding the Cape of Good Hope we got the South East Trades, and soon were *rolling down* to St. Helena. One night it was my watch on deck from midnight to 4 A.M., it was a beautiful, bright, moonlight night, the wind a little on the port quarter, all our studdingsails were set, and the old brig was doing her very best to shorten the distance between herself and home. I was walking the quarter deck, and a young able seaman named Ned was at the helm. Once, as I approached the wheel on my way aft, Ned addressed me thus, in a very serious tone of voice, "*Mr. T., do you believe in dreams?*" I answered very carefully, as I could see by the young sailor's manner that he spoke under a great amount of restraint. "It all depends upon what sort of dreams they are, Ned." "Well," he said, "I have now dreamt three nights running that my wife is dead, and I am very unhappy in consequence." I comforted him the best way I could, and told him I should never believe a dream unless it was of a happy nature. Some more conversation passed between us, and he said "he should never have thought of mentioning the matter had the dream occurred only once, but having dreamt the same thing three nights running he felt persuaded that it must be true."

After this conversation, the matter almost entirely escaped from my mind, except that I noticed Ned had after that night a very subdued manner. We were some sixty more days in reaching our destination, London. I recollect well hauling the brig into the West India Dock. Three or four days afterwards the crew were paid off on board. Shipping and discharging offices for seamen had not then come into existence. Ned came down with the rest of the crew to be paid off, he came straight up to me, and said "Mr. T., my dream was true, my wife died rather more than two months ago," and the poor fellow burst into tears. Our conversation in the mid-watch then came distinctly to my mind.

[illegible] own personal knowledge of a dream coming true. I have, however, heard of others, and notably of that of the wife of a well known Bombay solicitor,—which turned out most fatally true.

T.

BOMBAY.

"THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE" for October, containing the latest alterations in the time-tables of the different Indian railways, can be had at this office and at the several agencies.

AN ACCIDENT.—A little Hindoo child was yesterday accidentally knocked down by a buggy driven by Dr. Macdonald on the Grant Road. The child, who was but slightly injured, was conveyed to hospital.

ASSAULT.—One Joseph Carbery was yesterday charged, before the Senior Magistrate, with having assaulted a Hindoo named Bhowanee Deen Oojagur. His Worship convicted and sentenced the defendant to pay a fine, and in default to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

A MENDICANT.—One Mookta Yessoo was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital on Monday last in a state of great exhaustion, and suffering from excessive retching. Upon examination it was found that the man had been poisoned. No trace of the delinquent has yet been discovered.

CURRENCY NOTES FOUND.—Police Constable 1290 of A Division, while on duty at the Pension Pay Office on Monday evening last, at 6½ o'clock, found a bundle of Government currency notes near the office gate. The bundle was made over to Inspector Whittaker, who forwarded the same through Superintendent Smith to the Police Office. The Pension Paymaster has been informed of the discovery, but the owner has not yet been found.

ASSAULT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—The two European passengers who assaulted the Jew near Tullygaum while travelling in the same compartment with them in the G. I. P. Railway down train to Poona, were convicted of the offence by Dr. Fraser, Railway Magistrate, and fined Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 respectively. The case was prosecuted on account of the Company by Mr. Sutherland, Poona station-master.—*Deccan Herald.*

THEFT.—One Mahomed Hoosein was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, by a certain Bhagwandass Sethoil with stealing from him the day previous a sum of Rs. 1-9-11. The prosecutor stated that he was at the market engaged in making purchases, when he suddenly felt a sharp pull at his pocket, and upon looking round observed the prisoner in the act of running away. He was afterwards arrested by a police sepoy with the amount in his possession. His Worship convicted and sentenced the prisoner to receive 12 stripes with a rattan.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Balloo Annajee was charged with assaulting Yessoo Dakhoo and Govind Krishna. Mr. Edoojee, pleader, appeared for the defence. It appeared that the complainants were seated in the verandah of their house on the previous day, when, in consequence of a dispute with the defendant, the latter rushed upon the first complainant with an open knife and inflicted a superficial wound on his body. The second complainant here interfered, but was about to be treated in the same way, when he was made over to a police constable. His Worship upon the evidence sentenced the prisoner to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM DISEASE OF THE HEART.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of one of the crew of the S. S. Shah Jehan. It appeared that the deceased, a Malay, was quarter-master of the vessel and had come ashore for the purpose of being paid off, and intended accordingly to call at the Shipping Office. On the way, however, he fainted away, and others of the crew who were with him carried him to a shed at the Custom House Bunder, where a palanquin was procured for the purpose of conveying him to the Shipping Office, supposing that he might recover on the way. Before they could reach the office, however, the unfortunate man expired. Verdict—That death was caused from heart disease.

ASSAULT.—One Moosa Alli was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with having assaulted a Hindoo female named Cooverbai. It appeared that the complainant was proceeding to her house at Hanooman lane on Monday evening last, when the prisoner came up and, seizing her in his arms, carried her away to the house of a Portuguese. From this place he removed her to an unoccupied stable and, closing the door, threatened to strike her if she cried out. The complainant, however, did raise the alarm, and succeeded in bringing a police sepoy together with her husband to the spot, who took the prisoner into custody. After hearing further evidence his Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, and to be further bound over in the sum of Rs. 500 to keep the peace towards the prosecutrix.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—The following information was laid yesterday before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, by one Visram Wagjee:—I am a dealer in cotton and grain, and keep a grain godown at Carnac Bunder. It bears the name of Liliadhur Visram. I reside in Vudneegadee. I know one Heerjee Liliadhur. He was in my service for the last four or five months. His duty was to manage the business of the godown, sell the grain to the customers, and pay me the value of the grain sold by him. About nine days ago I asked him to pay me the money received by him for grain sold. He said that he had no money to give me; that he had sold all the grain to several customers on credit and that they had not paid him the money yet. I asked him to mention to me their names. He then referred to the account book which my cousin Mowjee Hurridass kept, and told me that he had sold several candies of grain and wheat to a number of persons whose names he mentioned to me. I then asked him to pay me the former balance, which I believe amounted to Rs. 14 and some odd annas. He promised to pay me the said balance on the next day. I afterwards went to the several persons whose names he gave me and whom he said he had sold grain to on credit. They all denied having purchased from the said Heerjee Liliadhur any grain. The said Heerjee Liliadhur discontinued attending my godown from the 27th instant, and I then suspected he must have sold the grain to some other persons and misappropriated the proceeds thereof to his own use. I have since discovered that he has not accounted to me for six bags of grain of the value of [illegible] I went in search of the said Heerjee Liliadhur, but could not find trace of him. In consequence of information received by me I have reason to believe that the said Heerjee Liliadhur has left Bombay and is now at Surat. I therefore charge him with criminal breach of trust and also with criminal misappropriation of my money (Rs. 216-8-0); and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law. His Worship upon the above information directed a warrant to issue.

ENCROACHMENT UPON PUBLIC PROPERTY.

ON Tuesday last the case of the Municipality *vs.* Abdool Sillamon was disposed of by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court. The defendant was charged with not having complied with a notice to remove the otla (verandah) of his house, erected on the 14th July last, without the Municipal Commissioner's permission.

Mr. Hewson, Superintendent of the Building Department, conducted the case on behalf of the Municipality, and Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the defence.

The Magistrate, at the conclusion of the case, remarked as follows:—

In disposing of this case, two questions have to be considered: One is, whether the otla in front of the house No. 4, in Goorari Mohla, is an encroachment on the public road; and the other is, whether, if the otla is such an encroachment, it was made at the time stated by the prosecution, so as to enable the Court to deal with the case under section 296 of the Municipal Act. Colonel Laughton's Survey plan, which was made in 1870, does not show any otla to this house, and the lines of the neighbouring houses as well as the width of the street as given on that plan, distinctly prove the otla to be an encroachment on the public road. On the other question as to whether the encroachment is an old or a recent one, the evidence of the Municipal Inspector and the sepoy is clear, but as the defence called two witnesses who swore that the otla is not a new one, but that it is of a very old date and only a portion of it, which was of chunam before, was now paved, and offered to call several other witnesses to prove the same fact, I arranged to examine the otla myself, and did so yesterday afternoon in company with the Superintendent of the Building Department of the Municipality and the defendant's Engineer, Mr. Morris. I must say that I was satisfied from what I saw that the encroachment was recently made, and that the otla was built in the way described by the Municipal Inspector. Mr. Morris, the Civil Engineer, who was called as a witness on behalf of the defence, has given his evidence in a fair manner. His evidence does not establish the otla to be altogether an old one. In fact, the condition of the otla, as described by him, shows the way in which house owners make encroachments upon public property. There was one point which struck me most forcibly in the examination of the otla, and that was that the excellent condition of the chunam part of the otla clearly showed that if the whole of the otla was formerly constructed of chunam as has been alleged, and that the front portion only was lately paved with stone, the plinth could not have been constructed of chunam, mud, pieces of brick, and small loose stones, as we could plainly see yesterday. The defendant, moreover, admitted that there was no foundation to the otla. I therefore convict the defendant, and fine him Rs. 50. I am of opinion that Mr. Hewson, the Superintendent, deserves great credit for the intelligence and zeal with which he has conducted the case on behalf of the Municipality.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Council held on Tuesday last, there were present—Charles Curry, Esq., in the chair; Colonel Fuller, Dr. Cook, Dr. Hewlett, J. M. Maclean, Esq., Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq., and Shantaram Narayen Esq. E. W. Ravenscroft, Esq., acting Municipal Commissioner, was also present.

The Chairman said the first business on the list was a letter from Colonel Fuller, dated 22nd September, proposing that, in the event of the nature and amount of the business not justifying the calling together of the Council, the Secretary be authorised to use his discretion in not summoning the usual weekly meeting; and that the words "such other business as the chairman may place before the Council" be omitted from the notifications. The letter was brought before the meeting held on the 22nd September, when it was resolved that the consideration of it should be postponed and it be circulated to the members. It had accordingly been circulated to all the members. It was as follows:—

To the Secretary, Town Council.

SIR,—As I am unable to give up the time to attend to-day's meeting of the Council to dispose of such a trifling matter as the purchase of 4·93 square yards of ground from Mr. Moses Eligate (the only business specified) I beg to propose, for the reason given in the next paragraph that the consideration thereof be deferred till the next meeting.

2. The convening of the Town Council to consider this matter, an area but little in excess of half the table around which we are in the habit of sitting, seriously enhances the price to be paid for the lands.

4·93 square yards at Rs. 10 per yard	Rs.	49-4-9
Fees of a full meeting of the Town Council ...	,,	360-0-0
	Rupees	409 4-9

from which a rate per square yard of Rs. 83 is deduced. I beg to suggest, therefore, that the following rule be laid down for guidance.—"That the Secretary be authorized to use his discretion in not calling the weekly meeting of the Town Council in the event of the nature and amount of the business not justifying such a proceeding."

It is true that clause 24 of the Act says that the Council are to meet at least once a week and oftener, if necessary, but, as every rule should be interpreted by the spirit and not the letter, it does not require any argument to show that the converse is also the case, viz., that the Council should not meet once a week, if there is no business of importance to transact.

3. I also suggest that the words "and such other business as the chairman may place before the Council" be omitted in all future notifications, convening meetings for the following reasons:—1st, if the subjects are trivial, they can be postponed till the next meeting, and be duly specified; 2nd, if, of an important character, the members ought to be duly warned, beforehand. To the best of my recollection Mr. Ragunath Narayen made some such remarks at the last meeting.

4. I should feel obliged by your asking the Chairman to be kind enough to read this letter at to-day's meeting.—I have, &c.,

JOHN FULLER, Col., R.E.

The Chairman read another letter on the subject, which had been received from Dr. Blaney, in the following terms:—

Byculla, 29th September 1874.

To the Secretary to the Town Council.

SIR,—I am unable to attend the meeting of the Town Council to-day, and request that you will be good enough to place before the Council my views in reference to Colonel Fuller's letter regarding the ordinary weekly meetings of the Council. I quite agree with Colonel Fuller that unless there is sufficient business to place before the Council, the usual weekly meeting may justly be postponed. The city can be in no way benefitted merely because the Council has held its weekly meeting and done no business. Nor can the Legislature have contemplated an assembly of the Council for no good purpose. The readiness with which the Council has met at all times should, I think, shield the members from being unnecessarily summoned together. I also approve of Colonel Fuller's suggestion regarding the words, "such other business as the chairman may place before the Council;" and think with him that no business should be transacted at ordinary weekly meetings except such of which previous notice had been duly given.—I have, &c.

THOMAS BLANEY.

The Chairman next read the following letter on the same subject from Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy:—

Bombay, 29th September.

H. W. Barrow, Esq., Secretary, Town Council.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of Colonel Fuller, I regret to state that I shall be unable to attend to-day's meeting of the Council as I have to attend a funeral at the same hour. The matter referred to in the letter is one of so much importance, that I should have wished to have been present at the meeting instead of stating my views in a letter; but it appears to me, that until section 21 of the Municipal Act is amended, we have no option but to meet as therein specified, "once at the least in every week." While quite concurring with Colonel Fuller in the desirability of saving the municipal funds, I think it may be that the difficulties in the way of an efficient performance of the real duties of the Council—the control of the Municipal finances—if our meetings are to be irregular, will be such that the Legislature would decline to permit any alteration in the existing law, and that it may be that the Legislature, in fixing clearly the frequency of the Council meetings had it in view that the proper supervision of expenditure would be best secured by regular and frequent meetings of this body. Besides, the regular audit of the accounts published in the *Gazette* once a week and the signing of cheques, duties now performed on stated days, it often occurs that the Municipal Loan Debentures are sent in by the Banks for renewal and are of course required back at once, and it would not be fair that there should be any detention of the scrip on account of any irregularity in the days of our meeting.—I have, &c.,

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

The Chairman said that clause 24 of the Municipal Act, referred to in the above letter, was very explicit. It says—"The Town Council shall meet for the despatch of business once at the least in every week, in a room to be provided by the Municipal Commissioner in the Municipal Office, and at such time as may be appointed by the chairman; and each member of the Town Council, including the chairman, who actually attends, from the beginning to the end thereof, a meeting at which a quorum is present and business is transacted, shall be entitled to receive out of the Municipal fund a fee of thirty rupees for such attendance: Provided always that if more than one meeting is held in the course of any week, no more than thirty rupees shall be paid to each member of the Town Council for his attendance at all the meetings of the Town Council during that week." Well, it was perfectly true that during the last two or three months, there was considerable dearth of business, but it must be remembered that during the first part of the year the Council have had hard work to do. He (the chairman) thought it was but fair to the Council that it should be stated that it had done very hard work in the year. As to the note to the circular, "such other business," &c., he thought it had been added by the Secretary and might be discontinued.

Colonel Fuller—Suppose there is no business—are we still to meet?

The Chairman said no case had yet arisen of a complete dearth of business. There were always many cheques to be signed for the different Municipal departments, there was the signing of Municipal loan debentures for the Banks and others, and there was the regular weekly audit of accounts, and other Municipal business to attend to.

Colonel Fuller said that in the [illegible] case of the question of land [illegible] (in his letter,) while the [illegible] was only Rs. 49, the fees of all the members came to Rs. 360, which must be added to the former; and that it would be better if the members had a certain sum per month.

The Chairman—We might meet once a fortnight; but it is the opinion of legal gentlemen that we must meet once a week.

Mr. Shantaram—The Act says we *shall* meet once a week. If we do not, perhaps we should be committed for misdemeanour. (A laugh.)

The Chairman said that in October and November last year, the Council held seventeen meetings; and directly that Mr. Pedder came, they should take the budget in hand, and there would be quite enough to do. Besides the budget, there was the drainage question. They should have to carry the budget through the Council, and then place it before the Corporation.

Mr. Maclean said the note to the circular was no doubt a saving clause; so that, in the event of an important matter suddenly coming up, it would not be necessary to postpone it for another meeting.

The Chairman—It is an addition by my friend, Mr. Barrow. I have no objection to its being discontinued.

Dr. Hewlett thought that the note to the circular was useful.

Mr. Raghunath said it was a very desirable clause.

Mr. Shantaram—I would suggest the deletion of the word "chairman" and say "and such other business as the majority of the members may consent to."

The Chairman—I would say "as might be brought forward under the rules."

Mr. Raghunath—Would not the resolution be now *ultra vires*?

The Chairman read Colonel Fuller's proposition as given in that gentleman's letter above, and, with his consent, substituted the word "chairman" for the word "secretary" therein.

Nobody seconded it, and the chairman said it fell to the ground.

Mr. Shantaram—I think Dr. Blaney might have seconded it if he was here.

The Chairman—He is not here, and he cannot second it.

Mr. Dosabhoy—I think the resolution now falls to the ground.

The Chairman—If Colonel Fuller can find a seconder, he may bring it on again.

Mr. Dosabhoy—O yes, but it falls to the ground at present—it cannot be postponed.

The Chairman concurred with Mr. Dosabhoy.

The Chairman said a petition had been received from certain ratepayers of Sonapore on the new drainage of that district, and suggested that the papers be circulated to the members and submitted to the Municipal Commissioner for report. With reference to Mr. Rienzi Walton's résumé of the several drainage schemes, the chairman said it was a large question, and he would postpone it until after the consideration of the budget.

The Council accorded sanction in connection with the following matters:—The execution of the deed conveying an old disused sandstone quarry at Mahim to Jewun Dhondoo as sanctioned by the Corporation on the 1st May 1874. The execution of a deed conveying 4·99 square yards of ground at Oomercarry to the Corporation, the purchase of which was sanctioned by the Town Council on the 22nd September. The purchase of 5·63 square yards of ground at a cost of Rs. 84-7-2, required for the improvement of Shaik [illegible]

The meeting then separated.

THE PROJECTS TO REMOVE BOMBAY NIGHT SOIL.

BOMBAY, 2nd September, 1874.

At a meeting of the Works Committee of the Town Council, held on the 2nd September, there were present:—C. Curry, Esquire (*Chairman*); Dr. T. Blaney; Surgeon Major Henry Cook, M. D.; Colonel J. A. Fuller, R. E.; Surgeon Major T. G. Hewlett; the Honourable Mahomed Ali Rogay, and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esquire. The Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer, were also present.

Correspondence from Port Trust, objecting to the proposed transfer of the Out-fall from Carnac Bunder to Malet Bunder, was read.

Mr. Walton attended and stated that he had prepared a scheme for the removal of the Night-soil to Coorla, the estimated capital outlay on which was approximately Rs. 6,30,000, and the annual working expenses about Rs. 2,20,000. Mr. Walton was requested to print his estimate, with particulars in explanation of his scheme, for the consideration of the Committee. Mr. Walton also stated that he had prepared an approximate estimate of the cost of Colonel Fuller's scheme, and it was decided that the estimate should be handed to Colonel Fuller for consideration, and that it should afterwards be printed, with any particulars in explanation, which Col. Fuller might wish to add, for the consideration of the Committee.

Mr. Walton also stated that he had prepared an approximate estimate of the cost of Mr. Schrottky's scheme, which amounted to Rs. 50,00,000 and of the working expenses, which would be about Rs. 10,00,000 per annum. It was decided that these estimates, with the observations thereon of Mr. Walton, be also printed for the consideration of the Committee. With regard to the best means of mitigating the existing nuisance at Carnac Bunder, supposing that the out-fall continues there, Mr. Walton stated that the nuisance would be largely diminished if an efficient Steam Pumping Engine, such as that proposed in his letter of 25th May last to the Acting Municipal Commissioner, was provided, even without the addition of a pipe further out into the harbour.

Dr. Hewlett called attention to a scheme brought forward in 1872, for the deportation of the Night-soil to Coorla, and its conversion into manure, the cost of which was approximately estimated by Mr. Walton at Rs 1,40,000, and it was decided that the papers and estimate should also be printed for consideration.

Dr. Blaney proposed that the use of machines for desiccation of the Night-soil at Carnac Bunder and other points should be considered, and he undertook to produce estimates of the cost of the same for consideration.

The following abstract of the various schemes was forwarded by Mr. Walton to the Municipal Commissioner:—Sir, I have the honour to forward the estimates of the several schemes for the disposal of the Night-soil, which are alluded to in the Memorandum of the Works Committee, dated 2nd September, 1874, and, in doing so, I beg to be allowed to offer the following few remarks regarding them generally.

Mr. Pedder, in the 2nd para., Chapter I., of his Blue Book, states "In all projects for the improvement of this City, the financial aspect of the question is essential. It is worse than useless to indulge in delusive visions of what we might or ought to do if we had an unlimited command of funds, for the result is that the Corporation effects nothing at all, and wastes valuable time and money, which might go some way towards carrying out works not perhaps, so perfect in theory, but still such as would practically leave little to be desired."

The soundness of the advice in the above para. must commend itself to every one, and is, I think, particularly applicable to our present position; for it appears to me that we are about to consider a scheme for the mitigation or removal of a nuisance, which, if adopted, will benefit but a small portion of the community, and will probably involve us in an expenditure which will render a complete drainage and sewerage scheme financially impossible for, at all events, a long time to come.

Those who have devoted any attention to the sanitary requirements of this Island, will, I think, agree with me that the nuisance at the Carnac Bunder, caused by the night-soil, is a mere nothing when compared with the nuisance and sickness which is caused, more or less, over the whole Island by the want of proper drainage and sewerage. It is, indeed, but a small matter compared with efficient drainage and sewerage of the Island, and to give preference to the minor matter to the exclusion (or, at all events, to the indefinite postponement) of the major one, is only justifiable if it can be clearly shown that the major one, on account of its cost, or other good reason, cannot possibly be entertained. If this point is conceded, it must be apparent that the first steps to be undertaken (bearing our financial position in view) should be to ascertain whether the adoption of some scheme for the mitigation of the major evil can be entertained, or must be entirely thrown aside. I think, therefore, that, until this is done, any steps for the removal of this minor nuisance of the Night-soil should be only of a temporary character, and such as will not, in their adoption, hamper our financial position when considering the greater question, including, as it does, the health of the whole Island.

The Carnac Bunder nuisance is, I believe, as much a visual as an olfactory one, and may be reduced, as a temporary measure, to a minimum, by the adoption of a part of the proposal made by Mr. Ravenscroft, C. S., Acting Municipal Commissioner, in his Memo. to the Town Council, dated 18th May, in which he proposes to assist or accelerate the discharge of the Night soil, on the depot by the application of a Steam Force Pump. A velocity of 3 to 3½ cubic feet per second in the discharge pipe would secure the ejectment of the whole of the Night-soil in the depot in about three hours from the time the pumping commenced.

If the pumping was commenced half an hour after the setting in of the ebb tide, the discharge from the pipe would always be under water, and the visual part of the nuisance, at least, would be disposed of; and as a deposit on the surrounding foreshore is very doubtful, considering the velocity of the current in the harbour the nuisance would be, I think, by the adoption of this plan, practically reduced to a minimum.

The cost of this scheme is so small when compared with other schemes with the same object, that its adoption could in no way affect our financial position, even if the results were not those anticipated; and as it certainly would in a great measure mitigate the nuisance now experienced, so also it would leave us in a position to consider the important question of the drainage and sewerage, together with the ultimate disposal of the Night-soil, in a more deliberate and satisfactory manner.

I think there are many serious reasons why we should pause before adopting a permanent scheme for the disposal of the Night-soil, independent of the sewage (apart from the financial one); the most important being the decision arrived at by the highest authority in these matters. The Rivers Pollution Committee in England have decided that night-soil ought to be removed by sewers.

Supported, therefore, by such an authority, we are surely justified in giving a trial to the principle they recommend, of admitting the night-soil into our sewers, and I would further add, of pumping it, together with the sewage, into the sea.

For if we may rely upon the reports which appear in the home papers, we are as equally justified in hesitating to adopt a sewage irrigation scheme (having no successful example to guide us) as the Surbiton, Hampton, and other Parochial Boards are, who have had the benefit of the latest experience on the subject which England can produce to assist them in arriving at a conclusion; for a successful result from the adoption of sewage irrigation is not by any means certain, and as much doubt exists now as to the benefit to be derived from it as did ten or fifteen years ago.

When considering the question of the sanitary requirements of Bombay, it is impossible to be quite regardless of the opinions and results which exist in England on sanitation, although the difference of climate [illegible] our own country may, to some extent, produce varied effects, the result of which will, however, be approximate. I therefore respectfully suggest, for the consideration of the Town Council, that such a course should be adopted as will develope itself as it progressed, and which will ultimately lead us to a satisfactory solution of the difficulty; and I am of opinion that this can be effected in the following manner:—

1st.—As a temporary measure, reduce the nuisance, as much as possible, at Carnac Bunder, as proposed by Mr. Ravenscroft.

2nd.—Carry out Major Tulloch's Drainage and Sewerage scheme as far as the Bellasis Road Bridge.

3rd.—Adopt Mr. Pedder's site for the pumping-station, and connect it to Major Tulloch's system.

4th.—Close the Carnac Bunder, and admit the night-soil, through the medium of collecting depots, direct into the sewers.

If, after a fair trial of the above suggestions, it was found that the pumping-station at Mr. Pedder's site was a nuisance, the question of sending the sewage to Major Tulloch's site could be considered; and during the period in which this scheme was being tried, and the question of Major Tulloch's site being enquired into, the Carnac Bunder nuisance will have ceased to exist and the greater portion of the populated part of the Island will have been enjoying the benefit of a well drained and sewered city; and if, however, for the sake of contrast, we admit that the nuisance in the immediate vicinity of the pumping-station would be of the most intense description, still, the benefit due to the new drainage and sewerage, which would be enjoyed by the major portion of the community, would be much more than commensurate with the inconvenience and annoyance to which the mere handful of the population living near the pumping-station could possibly be exposed.

It has been authoritatively asserted that the presence of Night-soil in a drain or sewer in no way increases its offensiveness—in fact, that ordinary sewage is as offensive without as with Night-soil; and if this should be found to be the case in Bombay, we shall have made, by adopting the above plan, a large annual saving on the present outlay; but if, on the contrary, the plan is found not to be satisfactory, the introduction of Night-soil into our sewers could be stopped and some other improved method be adopted.

The experiment will have cost us nothing, but on the contrary, will have saved us a considerable outlay, and we shall then be in just as good a financial position with reference to ultimate disposal of Night-soil as we are at present.

The benefits which, I think, may be attributed to the adoption of the plan I have above suggested, are as follow:—

(*a*).—The riddance of the Carnac Bunder nuisance.

(*b*).—The introduction and completion of a drainage and sewerage scheme throughout the Town.

(*c*).—We shall have ascertained whether Mr. Pedder's site for the pumping-station will be the nuisance it is now anticipated to be.

(*d*).—And we shall be able to decide whether Night-soil should be removed by water-carriage through the sewers.

(*e*).—If it is found to be necessary to remove the pumping station from Mr. Pedder's site, we shall be able to take the sewage, &c., to Major Tulloch's, without incurring a greater outlay than if his scheme was adopted in its entirety at once.

(*f*).—If it should be found necessary to abandon the water-carriage for the night-soil, our experience will have cost us nothing, and may, on the other hand, if successful, save us from a scheme involving heavy prime cost, together with an increased annual charge for maintenance above our present outlay.

The following is an abstract of the scheme, with the estimates, in the order in which they will be found in the Appendices:—

ABSTRACT OF APPENDICES.

		Prime Cost.	Annual Cost of Maintenance.
(A)	Executive Engineer's Scheme to take the Night-soil to Coorla by means of Earthenware Pipes, and pumping	6,33,000	2,18,000
(B)	Colonel Fuller's Scheme	[illegible]	[illegible]
(C)	Mr. Schrottky's Scheme	49,85,000	9,88,300
(D)	Executive Engineer's Scheme for mitigating the Carnac Bunder Nuisance by the application of a Steam Pumping Engine	45,800	13,860
(E)	Dr. Hewlett's Scheme	4,02,255	5,24,748
(F)	Dr. Blaney's Scheme for the Desiccation of Night-soil	2,87,000	3,09,250

I have, &c.,
RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office,
18th September, 1874.

STATE OF THE COTTON CROP IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

THE Assistant Commissioner in charge of Cotton Statistics, Central Provinces and Berar, writes as under to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, dated Budnaira, 28th September 1874:—The following are the latest crop reports from the cotton growing districts.

Nagpore, 23rd Sept.—Clear hot sunshine accompanied with drying winds; very favourable.

Wardah, 23rd Sept.—10 cents of rain during the week. Cotton and other crops favourable.

Chandah, 21st Sept.—4·29 inches of rain. Prospects good, but there has been a little too much rain in the Warora talook, which has done some injury to the cotton.

Oomraotee, 22nd Sept.—60 cents of rain during the week. The cotton crops are in a very favourable condition. *Note.*—Since this date there has been some very heavy rain in the district, the effect of which has not yet been reported by the Tahsildar; but the earliest cotton has probably suffered to some extent. The weather is now fine.

Ellichpore.—Report not received.

Woon, 22nd Sept.—1·40 inch of rain. Kureef crops are looking healthy throughout the district, with the exception of those in the Woon talook, where there has been too much rain.

Akolah, 21st Sept.—3·70 inches. Prospects favourable.

Booldana, 21st Sept.—52 cents rain. Prospects generally favourable, but rain is wanted in the Mulkapore talook.

Bassim, 21st Sept.—1·63 inches of rain. Crops continue in a good condition.

Jubbulpore, 21st Sept.—10 cents of rain. Cotton damaged a little by recent heavy rain.

Chindwara, 21st Sept.—1 in. 20 cents of rain. The crops look well and healthy.

Nursingpore, 23rd Sept.—Prospects favourable.

Hoshungabad, 23rd Sept.—Rain 12 cents. Prospects good.

Nimar, 29th Sept.—Rain 2 inches. Prospects good.

The above will show you that there is every reason to expect a good cotton crop. The heavy rain we have recently had here, did not, I believe, extend to the Western districts. It seems as if [illegible] the last of the monsoon, at least the weather is now bright and sunny, with a prospect of its continuing so.

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on 18 June, 2017

INDIAN NEWS.

DEATHS IN THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths registered in the suburbs of Calcutta during August 1874 is 932, of which 8 are Christians, 581 Hindus, and 343 Mahomedans. The rate per thousand of the population is 43·49, and the causes are as follow: Cholera, 67; small-pox, 1; fever, 402; bowel-complaint, 184; and 278 from all other causes.—*Englishman.*

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE AT OOTACAMUND.—The plaintiff, a Miss Short, sues the defendant (Mr. O'Neill) for Rs. 2,000, damages for breach of promise of marriage, and the case was heard on Friday before the Acting Assistant Judicial Commissioner, for settlement of issues. Mr. Hereford appeared for the plaintiff and Mr A. K. Green, barrister-at-law for the defendant. The issues settled were, first, whether the agreement alleged by plaintiff, and admitted by the defendant, was justifiably broken by the latter; and second, whether the amount of damages claimed is excessive. The case has been posted for hearing to the 22nd October next.—*South of India Observer.*

THE BREEKS' MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—Lady Hobart, accompanied by Captain Aylmer, visited the Breeks' Memorial School on Thursday last, and spent about an hour and a half there. She was received by Mr. and Mrs. Grigg, and witnessed an examination of the children in English, Music and Hindoostanee. She expressed herself highly pleased with all this, and with the general indications which marked the appearance of the school and of the children. The latter, who numbered 57, there being about 10 absentees, had a holiday given them at her ladyship's request, to remember the occasion by.—*South of India Observer.*

FALL OF A HOUSE IN CALCUTTA.—On Friday evening the house No. 27, Theatre Road, which was lately vacated by Mr. G. S. Fagan, first judge of the Small Cause Court and has just been thoroughly repaired, fell, and the house is now in ruins. It seems that on Friday afternoon the head mistry engaged on the repairs noticed symptoms of an impending fall, and warned all the workmen out of the house—so that fortunately when it did come down there was no one in it. The house has been rather shakey for some time, but the immediate cause of its fall seems to be the recent rain, which has caused the ground on the south of the building to sink. The house was the property of a native.—*Englishman.*

THE INDORE MUTINEER SAADUT KHAN.

ONE of the chief leaders of the mutiny at Indore, and the attack on the Residency on 1st July 1857, has lately been brought to justice. Saadut Khan, who at the time of the mutiny was a man of considerable position in Indore, and a Ressaldar in Maharajah Holkar's cavalry, was tried on the 6th September in the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, on the charge of being implicated in the murder of European and native British subjects at Indore on 1st July 1857, and being a leader of rebels during the year of the mutiny.

The story of the outbreak at Indore may have been forgotten during the seventeen years that have passed. The facts are briefly these. Colonel (afterwards Sir Henry) Durand who was officiating Agent to the Governor-General at the time, seeing the storm of rebellion gradually closing around him, and having with him but a few native troops of his own escort, asked Maharajah Holkar to send a small force for the protection of the Residency and cantonment. The force sent consisted of a regiment of cavalry, another of infantry, and two guns, under the command of four or five native officers, each of whom was implicated in the atrocities that afterwards occurred. From the time of their arrival within the Residency limits Holkar's troops were mutinous, and their officers tampered with, and succeeded in disaffecting the greater portion of the native regiment forming the Agent's escort. On the morning of 1st July the mutiny broke out suddenly. The guns sent for the protection of the Cantonment were fired at the Residency, and the attack was at once commenced. Colonel (now General) Travers attempted to rally the men of the Bhopal Contingent, but failing in this he made a desperate charge on the guns, followed only by four faithful Sikh sowars, and succeeded in driving off the mutineers, earning for himself as well deserved a Victoria Cross as ever decorated a soldier's breast. But the results of this gallant charge were only temporary. The disaffected troops refused to act, and Colonel Durand, finding himself powerless, determined to retreat as best he could from the Residency, taking, with a slender escort, his wife and as many of the English residents as could be collected together, and making forced marches, with great difficulty and under many privations, to Sehore, where the fugitives arrived on the 5th day.

The mutineers as soon as they saw all resistance was at an end ransacked the Indore Cantonment. Men, women, and children were indiscriminately butchered; the bodies of 39 unfortunates were left to rot for three days, being collected and buried on the fourth day. After the mutiny, houses were burnt, the Government Treasury sacked, and every atrocity that can be imagined was committed. The rebel force after this left Indore, and travelling by the Agra road joined the mutineers at Gwalior, on their way destroying Government bungalows and the stations of Beeoura, Goona, and Seepree. Saadut Khan was accused of being the leader and instigator of these events, and the evidence produced against him in Court fully sustained the charge. Two witnesses deposed to having seen him on the morning of 1st July actively employed in encouraging and leading on the mutineers to the attack, raising the standard of "Deen," and calling on all to follow him. He was seen with the guns when they were first fired at the Residency, and was distinctly noticed as being one of those wounded when Colonel Travers made his gallant charge. Two of the principal members of Maharajah Holkar's Durbar gave their evidence before the Court, and deposed to having heard Saadut Khan, immediately after the attack on the Residency, boast before Holkar of the part he had taken, and pointing to the wound he had received in his face, say,—"I have killed a *sahib*, and have been wounded by another."

It was clearly proved also that Saadut Khan assumed the chief command of the rebel force; that he led them to Gwalior and instigated the attacks on Beeoura, Goona, and Seepree. Jan Ali Khan, who was then a trusted Government servant and Superintendent of the Rajghur State, now in the employ of Maharajah Sindia, deposed to having been cruelly treated by the mutineers at Beeoura, where he saw Saadut Khan who directed the jail to be thrown open and the prisoners set free, while he and his son were, by Saadut Khan's orders, loaded with irons and taken prisoners, with the rebel camp, as far as Gwalior. The defence set up by the accused was to the effect that he was an unwilling spectator of the atrocities committed at Indore, and that he was taken by force with the mutineers. This was, however, entirely disproved by clear and trustworthy evidence to the contrary, and it was established beyond doubt that the prisoner Saadut Khan was a leader of the attack, and a commander of the rebels on their march from Indore.

The Court has convicted the accused of both the charges preferred against him, and the proceedings have been submitted for the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy.—*Pioneer.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

FULL details have been received of the report of the investigating committee of Plymouth Church on the charges brought by Mr. Theodore Tilton against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The report was read on the night of Aug. 28 in Plymouth Church, in the presence of 3,000 persons. In this document, which occupies five columns of the New York papers, the committee state their belief that the original charge made against Mr. Beecher was that he had made improper advances towards Mrs. Tilton, and that as time passed on and the conspiracy against Mr. Beecher deepened, it was enlarged into adultery.

Mr. Tilton, during the last four years, stated many times, verbally and in writing, that the charge was the lesser offence. The further fact that Mr. Tilton, during the last four years, treated the matter as an offence which could be properly apologised for and forgiven, the committee regard as wholly inconsistent with the charge in its present form. They believe that no case of adultery on record can be produced in which the injured husband, on learning of his wife's infidelity, has kept the fact to himself for six months, and then, after a private complaint to the offending party, has received and accepted an apology for the offence, and declared it forgiven, and this followed by the restoration of the courtesies of friendship. All these and other considerations the committee consider show that in no event could the offence have been the crime of adultery. It might have been a charge of the lesser offence, but it is not conceivable that Tilton, in view of his conduct, believe even that. For instance, after Mr. Tilton stated that Mr. Beecher, the day after the so-called apology was procured, said that he had done wrong, but not so much as some others, if the wrong done to which Mr. Beecher referred was adultery, how could these words be used in reference to it? Mr. Moulton's statement, in his letter to Mr. Beecher, that he (Beecher) could stand if the whole case was published, the committee regard in the same light. They do not believe that the sinless character of adultery was a dogma believed in or even known to Mr. Tilton, except, perhaps, as a notion of the Woodhull school, of which her husband had become a disciple and shining light, and with which she had no sympathy. They regret that, when Moulton went with a pistol to Mr. Beecher for the purpose of getting from him Mrs. Tilton's written retraction of the charges she had made against him, he was not handed over to the police.

Though much had been said, and the committee observed, not without some justice, of the extraordinary words and tenor of Mr. Beecher's letters, yet they consider that there is not a letter nor any act of Mr. Beecher, however ill-judged through these four years of anxiety and grief, which cannot be accounted for upon the plain theory that he was trying to suppress an outrageous scandal which consisted of the false accusations against him made by a reputable woman, and, further, that he was endeavouring to help a man whom he believed he had unduly injured in a business matter upon representations which he was afterwards made to believe, chiefly by Moulton, were not well founded. The committee only regret that they cannot but express their regret at two errors into which Mr. Beecher fell. While they recognise the [illegible] upon which a reasonable [illegible] was grounded by a professedly injured husband with a charge on the part of his wife of impure proposals from him to her, yet they feel that in an hour of such demoralisation the pastor should have sought counsel from Christian men of his own brotherhood rather than rely on the counsel of a man of whom he knew so little, and whose character, as the issue proved, he so sadly misjudged. He also erred in not guarding so closely his relations with the family of Mr. Tilton that there could be no possibility for fear in his own case of undue affection by Mrs. Tilton for him through any heedless friendship or agency of his.

Seeing what manner of men Tilton and Moulton are, the committee express wonder that Mr. Beecher should entrust any interest of his to their keeping. When they look back upon the record made by this sad story, they feel like visiting even upon the suffering head and heart of their pastor the severest censure, and this not less because they revere and love him, and know that no man in all their land is more beloved. It is because he is so beloved that they would chide him in no uncertain words for imperilling so much and so often the precious interests confided to him. The committee are of opinion, however, that there is nothing whatever disclosed by the evidence which proves that the accused parties have either been found together under any suspicious circumstances, while there is no proof of clandestine correspondence or attempts in that direction. The usual facts and circumstances suggestive of wrong-doing are utterly wanting in this case. The committee do not defend the course of Mrs. Tilton, whose conduct upon any theory of human responsibility is indefensible. They note, however, that they have evidence before them showing that cases of undue dominancy by a husband of strong will over a wife whose mental powers are weakened by disease and domestic suffering are not infrequent. As regards Mr. Tilton, they say, before and after his espousal of the new marital philosophy, signs of degeneracy were setting in which have made him a discredited man in their community, while Mr. Beecher has been living in the clear light of noonday before his people and before all men a life of great Christian usefulness and incessant work, and none have known him but to admire and love him. The committee then find from the evidence that he did not at any time or place whatever commit adultery with Mrs. Tilton, that he never made any unchaste or improper remark, proffer, or solicitation to her of any kind or description whatever, and that nothing whatever was in the evidence that should impair the perfect confidence of the Plymouth Church or of the world in the Christian character and integrity of Henry Ward Beecher, and they pray that the peace of God may rest and abide with Plymouth Church and her beloved pastor, so long and so much afflicted.

The examining committee endorsed the report, the reading of which, especially that part expressing regret that Moulton had not been handed over to the police, was received with cheers by the audience, who were excited to tremendous enthusiasm by the announcement of the result of the committee's labours. Mr. Moulton entered the building while the report was being read, and was an attentive listener.

Mr. Raymond made a speech, in which he charged Moulton with having told infernal lies, whereupon Moulton stood up and said he was a liar.

The report was then adopted with acclamation, Moulton being the only dissentient. He wanted to speak, but would not be allowed, and a rush was made for him, and, guarded by several policemen, he was forced out of the church. He was then driven to his residence, where he declared that Plymouth Church had vindicated an adulterer.

SPAIN.

THE arrival of the German gunboats in Spanish waters has been followed by a collision between those vessels and the Carlists. On the 5th inst., a Berlin telegram says, "the Carlist batteries at Guetaria, which were bombarding the town, fired upon the German gunboats *Nautilus* and *Albatross*. The latter returned the fire, and afterwards proceeded to Santander." The account of the affair given in the *Madrid Gazette* is as follows:—"The commander of the *Albatross* has informed the Governor of Santander that when his vessel approached Guetaria to witness the action proceeding between the Republican troops occupying the fort and the Carlists she received several bullets which did some damage. The German commander then hoisted the Spanish flag to signify to the troops that he intended defending himself against the Carlist aggression, and fired twelve cannon shots, which caused the Carlists to retreat precipitately. Despatches from Carlist sources give other versions of the occurrence. One of them says—"The Carlists did, in fact, fire upon the German gunboats, which were endeavouring to effect an armed landing on pretence of enabling their men to take a walking excursion. The Royal troops recognize no combination made by Serrano and his accomplices. They will always exact respect for Spanish territory, and resist every kind of bravado." Another despatch which is obviously incorrect, says that "nine men-of-war, German, Spanish, and English, fired on the Carlists at Zumaya. The Carlists answered by a volley upon the vessels which came nearest to their post." The *Univers* has expressed its belief that "the incident was prearranged with the object of hastening German intervention in the affairs of Spain;" but the Berlin semi-official *Provincial Correspondenz*, after publishing the facts of the case, remarks that "the fire having been returned by the German vessel the affair may thus be regarded as settled." It was stated the other day that the German Government had resolved to reinforce the German squadron in Spanish waters, but later telegrams state that "nothing has yet been decided in this matter."

Another outrage is attributed to the Carlists in a Santander telegram, which states that on the 6th inst. "the Carlists fired upon a train at Nava, believing that it carried the German and Austrian Ministers to Madrid. They, however, had delayed their departure. The driver and stoker of the train were killed." The two envoys, it is stated, met with a cordial welcome from the inhabitants of the places through which they passed on their way to Madrid. At Valladolid they were received by the Prefect and various committees, and accepted a supper offered them by the authorities of the city. Count Hatzfeld proposed a toast to the prosperity of Spain, and the Prefect responded by drinking a toast to Germany and Austria. The envoys will present their credentials to Marshal Serrano on Saturday, and on Monday there will be a State banquet in their honour.

At Madrid there has been another Ministerial crisis, the history of which is related in Madrid letters as follows:—General Zabala arrived at the capital on the morning of the 1st inst. at ten o'clock. He was received at the station by the Ministers of the Interior, Grace and Justice, and War, accompanied by a number of his personal friends. From the station he drove direct to the residence of the President of the Executive Power of the Republic, and earnestly requested that a Cabinet Council might be held as soon as possible. The Ministers assembled in the evening, when General Zabala stated that he had not sufficient troops to carry out his plan of attack upon Estella, which was based upon, although different to, that of his predecessor, Marshal Concha. He also complained that the troops were not regularly paid, and concluded by telling his colleagues that the formation of a foreign legion to act in the Basque Provinces or in the rear of the Carlists in Navarre would most likely bring the war to a conclusion before the end of the year. He recommended the fortification of Passages and the landing of a force of at least 10,000 strong on the coast of Guipuzcoa, to work its way down to Tolosa, and thence into Navarre. With respect to the political question, Senor Alonzo Martinez strongly opposed any ministerial change for the present. He observed that the recognition of the Government by the principal States of Europe, with the exception of Russia, was a great blow to the Carlists, and that to provoke a crisis on the eve of the arrival of their representatives in Madrid would be an act of madness, and he concluded by appealing to [illegible] General Cotoner to remain serving the country as Minister of War. Marshal Serrano expressed approval of what Senor Martinez had said, and when the meeting separated it was tacitly understood that no ministerial change should take place for the present, and General Zabala would return to Miranda forthwith. On the evening of the 2nd inst. a newspaper supposed to be inspired by Marshal Serrano or his friends published an article attacking Zabala's conduct of the campaign against the Carlists, and the next morning the General sent in his resignation as President of the Cabinet, Minister of War, and Commander-in-Chief. Marshal Serrano tried to induce Zabala to withdraw his resignation, but the General persisted, and a new Cabinet, with Senor Sagasta as president, was then formed, composed as follows:—President and Minister of the Interior, Senor Sagasta; Minister of War, General Serrano Bedoya; Finance, Senor Camacho; Marine, Admiral Rodriguez Arias; State, Senor Ulloa; Colonies, Senor Romero Ortiz; Grace and Justice, Senor Alonzo Colmenares; Commerce, Senor Navarro y Rodrigo. The Ministers of Interior, State, Finance, Colonies and Marine remain as they were. The new Ministers are all described as "Sagastinos." General Moriones will, it is supposed, be made Commander in Chief or Marshal Serrano will be styled Generalissimo of all the armies, with power to appoint his generals as he pleases. It has been semi-officially announced that the foreign policy to the new Government "will be directed towards securing the friendship and moral support of the nations of Europe, but will not countenance any sort of foreign intervention that might be offensive to the sense of national independence."

A correspondent at Santander, writing of the resignation of General Zabala, says:—"It appears that the General submitted to Marshal Serrano matters which he did not deem it advisable to bring before his colleagues in the Council Chamber. He demanded of the President that the breach of discipline committed by General Moriones in communicating with him without his knowledge should at least be visited with a severe reprimand. This request, which was not acceded to, sinks almost into insignificance before the fact that the resignation of General Zabala is closely connected with the Alfonsine movement—that is to say, the wish of the army and of most of the Monarchical Liberals, with the exception of those who dream of again bringing in a foreign King, to put an end to the sham Republic and the lamentable situation to which it has reduced Spain by proclaiming the Prince of the Asturias. Marshal Serrano and his friends adhere to the idea of restoring the Bourbons in the person of the Prince, although the revolution which dethroned Queen Isabella decreed the extinction of the line in Spain, but only after they have once more tried to place a foreigner upon the throne—a feat they are not likely to perform; and which seems a pretext to maintain the interregnum. They talk also of the necessity of the Cortes settling the question and the danger of provoking the Republicans. As for the Cortes, every one knows that, according to the time-honoured custom in Spain, its members will be elected—when the war is finished—according to the wishes of the Government of the day, and that the number of real Republicans in Spain is very small—smaller, perhaps, than in any other country in Europe except Great Britain, and that those who call themselves so from ignorant conceit or self-interest would disappear from the stage the moment a monarchy was proclaimed. General Zabala, like his predecessor, the late Marshal Concha, perceives that the only chance of putting Don Carlos down is to raise up a king to oppose him and give the army a cause to fight for. "The army hate the Republicans." Another letter says, "The Government organs announce that the forced levy will give 100,000 men, besides 20,000 bought off. This is an exaggeration, and if the Government succeeds in enrolling 60,000 conscripts it will consider itself fortunate. Four thousand conscripts have purchased their discharges, which gives the Treasury a sum of £332,050."

With respect to the war, it appears that the Carlists on the 3rd inst. raised the siege of Puycerda. The Madrid telegrams state that their retreat "was effected somewhat precipitately in consequence of their apprehension that they might be driven on to the frontier by the Republican forces sent to relieve the town." General Lopez Dominguez and his troops have been congratulated by the Spanish Government for the courage they displayed in the engagements which they fought while on their way to relieve the town. It is stated that in these engagements the Carlists were defeated five times. General Lopez Pinto is also said to have defeated the Carlists at Mora, in the province of Teruel, after ten hours' fighting and to have obtained possession of the town and castle. The Carlists are said to be "discouraged" by their defeat round Puycerda. With regard to their plans for the future, it is stated that they have no intention of entering the plains of Castile or advancing upon Madrid for the present. Their supplies in the Basque Provinces and Navarre are abundant, and General Elio's plan of not leaving the protection of the mountains until they are equal, or nearly so, to the enemy in artillery, will be carefully carried out. The Carlist commanders have issued an order to all the alcaldes or mayors in the Basque Provinces, absolutely prohibiting under severe penalties the tenants of proprietors residing in towns held by the Government to pay their rents in wheat or any other produce in order to prevent those places from increasing their stocks of provisions. It is announced from Paris that "the Minister of War has ordered General Pourcet to act with redoubled vigilance in watching the frontier of the Lower Pyrenees and the line of the Bidassoa River."

FRANCE.

IN France the principal event of the week has been the suspension of the *Univers* for a fortnight for a violent article against Marshal Serrano. The decree announcing the suspension states that the article "exceeds all bounds and excites contempt for established Governments by indescribable insults, which are calculated to compromise our foreign relations, disturb the public peace, and strike a serious blow at the dignity of the French press." M. Veuillot called Marshal Serrano the "Monsieur Alphonse" of the Izabellist Monarchy, and in language too coarse for repetition endeavoured to establish an analogy between the Marshal's military career and that of Fritz in the "Grande Duchesse." The Spanish Ambassador was, it is stated, on the point of sending an indignant protest against the attack on the head of his Government, when the news came that the Duc Decazes, anticipating his remonstrance, had demanded at a Ministerial Council the suspension of the *Univers*. The *République Française* has also received a communiqué from the Government on account of the tone it has adopted in replying to the *Univers*. The communiqué says that the *République Française* "has allowed itself to be seduced into following a deplorable example which had been given to it, and into employing unmeasured language unworthy of the French press. The Government is firmly resolved not to tolerate such excesses if they should be repeated." It is stated that on Wednesday Count Paredes, son of General Zabala, and aide-de-camp of Marshal Serrano, who is now in Paris, sent his seconds to M. Louis Veuillot to request satisfaction for his article upon Marshal Serrano, which he considered insulting to the Marshal and the whole Spanish army. M. Veuillot replied that the article was exclusively of a political character, and dealt solely with Marshal Serrano as a public man. Consequently he had no satisfaction to give, and would refuse it to the Marshal himself.

In spite of the assertions of those who positively announced a tour in the South by the President, Marshal MacMahon (the *Times'* correspondent says), as was to be foreseen, has abandoned the project, and it is not even certain that he will go as far as Lyons. He will witness the manœuvres of several corps d'armée, and will, perhaps, stop at a few towns lying on his route. A visit to the South would not have had the political effect which might have been expected. Extreme opinions are there in a large majority. The pure Royalists, the partisans of the White Flag, and those of the Red Flag are alike ardent at setting aside political parties.

Another vacancy has occurred in the department of Seine-et-Oise by the death of M. Fourtales, a member of the Left Centre. M. Albert Joly, Rossel's defender, will be put forward as the Republican candidate for this vacancy. It is expected that the Bonapartists will bring forward the Prince of Wagram as their candidate. M. Jules Simon made a political speech at a meeting held on Sunday in Rheims, at the residence of the former Republican mayor of that city. He gave a sketch of the state of political affairs, and declared that the country required [illegible] The present Assembly was incapable of making a constitution. The Orleanists and Legitimists wished to restore the Monarchy, but that was impossible, for the nation was composed only of Republicans or Bonapartists. This was why the majority in the Assembly endeavoured to delay the dissolution. The only remedy for such a state of things as at present existed was the election of a new Chamber; insurrection would be a crime, and a *coup d'état* would never be made by Marshal MacMahon, who would always remain faithful to the laws. The Assembly should be persuaded to vote its own dissolution. M. Jules Simon said that perfect union existed between the factions of the Republican party, but there had been a certain amount of dejection among them of late. Bad party organization among the Republicans was the cause of the success of the Bonapartists at the elections in the Nievre and Calvados. In conclusion, M. Jules Simon expressed his belief that a dissolution was not far off.

The anniversary of the 4th of September passed off quietly in nearly all parts of France. At Mèze, near Montpellier, however, there seems to have been a serious disturbance. The gendarmes were attacked with sticks and stones, and had to defend themselves with their sabres and revolvers. Nineteen persons were wounded, one of whom died on Saturday. The gendarmes were forced to retire to their barracks with their prisoners. The mob outside threatened to set the building on fire with faggots and petroleum. At daybreak 300 infantry and a squadron of cavalry arrived by special train, and further arrests were made. Five gendarmes are said to have held in check a mob of 1,500 furious people. There were also some slight disturbances at Bordeaux, Perigueux, Prades in the Eastern Pyrenees, and two villages of Herault.

M. Guizot, who will complete his eighty-seventh year on the 4th of October, is in a precarious state. His son-in-law, M. de Witt, Secretary to the Minister of the Interior, has been unable to leave him for some days. The latest accounts state that the venerable statesman has fallen into a state of coma, and his death is believed to be imminent. It is announced that the improvement in the health of M. Schneider continues, and no further bulletins are issued.

The Marquis d'Harcourt, formerly French ambassador at the Court of St. James's, has been appointed French Ambassador at Berne.

The Grand Duke Constantine has passed through Paris on his way to Biarritz. He paid a visit to Marshal MacMahon on Saturday, and the Marshal afterwards returned the Grand Duke's visit. On Sunday the Grand Duke paid a visit to M. Thiers, and stayed with him half an hour.

A letter from Victor Hugo to the Peace Congress sitting at Geneva has been published in the *Rappel*, in which M. Hugo says that peace will never be re-established until after another war between France and Germany. He says that underlying the apparent feeling of the country is a deep, undying hatred of Germany. "France," says Victor Hugo, "has been struck in the face, and France, being the mother of nations, the whole world has resented the insult. It is the hatred of the conquered against the conquerors, a hatred of people against kings, and there can be no issue to it but a duel. France is the property of mankind. When she had to pay five [illegible] something beyond mere credit in this. The five milliards once paid, Berlin was no richer and Paris no poorer. Why? Because Paris is necessary to mankind and Berlin is not."

The *Journal des Débats* [illegible] have been forwarded to the Prefect of Police and the Prefects of Departments with regard to persons unprovided with passports. French travellers being allowed to enter England, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy without passports, the Government decided last February on acting reciprocally towards natives of those countries; but difficulties have daily arisen in consequence, and they have therefore resolved that such travellers should be bound to give the police some proof of their identity and nationality whenever required to do so. Frenchmen will be subject to the same regulation on entering or leaving the country.

RECOVERY OF THE MISSING FRENCH AERONAUTS FROM THE SEA.

THE following are the particulars of the perilous ascent and rescue of M. Durnof and his wife, as briefly announced in our last number:—

Great anxiety was felt for some days as to the safety of the adventurous pair who left Calais on Aug. 31 in their little balloon the "Tricolour," driven thereto by the taunts of a dastardly mob. It will be fresh in the recollection of our readers that the Parisian aeronaut, M. Durnof, and his wife came down to the Channel station with the intention of making an ascent, for the purpose of lending attraction to one of the local *fetes*. When they arrived at Calais on the advertised day the state of the weather was such as made any attempt at a voyage in the air perilous in the extreme. The intention of the balloonists was to start when the atmospheric current gave them some chance of bridging the stormy strip of water and landing in England; but every indication showed that if they trusted themselves to the air they would be more likely to arrive in Norway, or at some remote point on the Scandinavian shores. Durnof is a practised aeronaut, and one to whom the well-used epithet "intrepid" might be applied without danger of being stigmatised as applied in the unmeaning hackneyed sense. He was the pioneer of the balloon ascents from Paris during the siege by the Germans, and he was eager to go up at any cost—willing to hazard his life, undeterred by considerations of wind and weather which would have operated on ordinary people. His young wife, a girl of twenty, was as full of courage as he, and as full of confidence likewise. When they stood in the Calais square, and the sober-minded among the inhabitants told them that it was unsafe to risk their lives in the frail machine, they made up their minds to postpone the attempt, but some of the rough element always to be found in seafaring towns were present, and this miserable pack of loafers immediately commenced "chaffing" Durnof and his wife. They accused them of cowardice and of a readiness to make money out of their placarded courage, but a decided unwillingness to run any risk. Durnof, who was stung by the jeers of the miserable crowd, beckoned to his wife, and both entered the wicker car of the balloon, cut the connection with Mother Earth, and sailed aloft in the dim evening. When the tidings spread through the town the excitement was intense. A fluttering speck could be distinguished high overhead, at first by the naked eye, later by the telescope; the tiny balloon was soaring cloudwards, and soon it merged itself with the falling shadows of night. Little thought those who watched it as it rose higher and higher, that its occupants would ever again touch the earth in safety. The ways of Providence, however, are mysterious, and the foolhardy couple rescued; the news has come to us that they have been picked up most providentially by an English fishing-smack in the North Sea. The graphic force of this tale of rescue cannot be added to by any picturing of ours; we give it as it comes to us. Here is the account given by M. Durnof himself:—

"At 7-55 p.m. on August 31, being afraid that the ascension should not be put on to the following day, and fearing that we should have the same weather, and so be obliged to put off the ascent a second time, I took advantage of the south wind to attempt to go in the air, under the pretext of having a captive ascension merely. But I resolved to avail myself of this wind, which was to have taken us to England. My wife being with me, and all being ready, I told the people who were holding the ropes of the balloon to let go, and I at the same time let go the hand of a soldier, there being twenty-five soldiers in attendance upon me. The balloon went up amidst the acclamation of the crowd, and for the space of 300 metres went in a northerly direction, but upon obtaining that height our course changed to the N.E., and shortly afterwards we saw the French and English lighthouses at sea, and we seemed to be going more towards England than towards France. There were no vessels to be seen at sea, and night was coming on. I felt that as in that case I should be obliged to make a long voyage, I must economise my ballast and I decided to pass the night watching the extremity of a rope seventy metres long, and every time the rope touched the water I threw out a very small quantity of ballast. At four A.M., just before sunrise, I threw all the light ballast out, and I discovered that during the night I had been driven in a north-easterly direction. Not knowing the distance I was from the nearest land, and very fearful of being driven by another current to the northward, I resolved to try to lower myself on to a vessel. I perceived many of them below me, being then 1,600 metres high I manœuvred so as to get down, and towards five o'clock I succeeded. The lower current of the wind was blowing N.W. It is impossible to describe my extreme thirst; and my poor wife, whom I tried to console by telling her that we were going in the right direction, did not lose courage. I showed her two vessels in the direction we were falling, and I made her understand that we were trying to get stopped by one of them. Of the eight bags of ballast I had taken with me I had only discharged three, and I should have been able, if needful, to continue my journey for thirteen or fourteen hours. I noticed that the smallest of the vessels, a fishing smack, manœuvred and tried to cross my path. The sea was very rough indeed. Without any fear I opened the valve, and descended until the ropes were trailing in the water, and in an instant we were past the vessel. The crew of the smack, however, launched their small boat, and two men rowed it towards us. It was then six o'clock, and seeing the goodwill of the fishermen to come to help us, I resolved to stop the speed of the balloon by springing the valve until the car would fill with water, and thus give more resistance to the progress of the balloon. However, when I turned round I could not see the vessel. From time to time tremendous waves broke upon the balloon, covering us with water, but still the balloon resisted, and my fear then was that the balloon might burst, in which case we should assuredly have been lost. At seven o'clock we again sighted the smack on the horizon, and saw that she was pursuing us, and by degrees we noticed that she came closer to us. The cold was very severe, and our limbs were becoming benumbed, our strength was failing us, and the hope of being overtaken by the smack was the only thing that gave strength to our arms to hold on. My wife's limbs were benumbed, and at each jerk of the balloon she became weaker and weaker. The smack continued to approach us, and was now within 500 metres; I pointed it out to my wife, and it renewed her courage. What was more tiring was being obliged to hold her in my arms. The smack was then very near us, and I raised myself on the ropes and saluted our rescuers. They saw us, and launched their boat, being 200 metres ahead of us. The small boat was manned by the master (Wm. Oxley) and the mate. They came nearer to the car, and took hold of the rope. At this time their boat was nearly sinking on account of the strong jerks of the balloon, but they did not lose courage but taking hold of the hand of my wife who was like a corpse they dragged her as best they could into their boat. I saw the danger they were in, and I began to cut the ropes that were following the balloon. I had cut the greater part of them when I was dashed against the boat, and I let myself fall into the boat. I, like my wife, laid helpless at the bottom. The men loosed the ropes of the car, and the balloon rushed off with a mighty speed towards Norway. The boat returned to the smack: we were put on board and taken into the cabin, where a good fire did not fail to bring us round. We have greatly to thank those good sailors for the care and kindness they showed us during the voyage to Grimsby, which lasted until nine a.m. this morning." The captain of the smack states that he and his crew were pursuing their avocation at the south-east part of Dogger Bank and had their fishing-gear down about 170 miles from the Spurn Lights, which were W. by S. ½ S. At six o'clock on the morning of Sept. 1, the wind being S.W., they saw a balloon at a considerable altitude going north-easterly towards the coast of Norway. Those in the balloon evidently saw them, for it at once began to descend until it touched the water, for the car came down in a slanting position, going through the water at the rate of about five miles an hour, drenching the unfortunate occupants. Having got up the fishing-gear, the smack immediately gave chase and ran before the wind in the wake of the drifting balloon. After the pursuit of an hour and a half the vessel came to within a short distance of it, and they got out their boat, and the captain and mate rowed after it. The car kept rising in and out of the water, and was sometimes entirely covered by the waves. Its progress being thus checked, the boat gained upon it. The balloon grapplings appeared to have got fouled, for the rope was cut and dragging along the surface of the water. The men made two attempts to reach the rope, but failed twice, and from the irregular motion of the balloon there was great danger of their boat [illegible] getting M. Durnof and his wife, who were in a half-drowned and exhausted condition, into their boat.

The adventurous couple who had escaped from death "by the skin of their teeth"—to use the Scriptural phrase—were landed in Great Grimsby, and were most warmly received. Hearty English cheers greeted them at every step of their way. They proceeded to the office of the French consul at Hull, Mr. Hewitt, who sent them on to London. Madame Durnof is little the worse for the appalling dangers and severe privations she had been subjected to; she seems to have undergone all with a brave heart, supported by the firmness of her husband. A tossing about in uncertainty for ten hours, and a drenching for two, seem to be the sum of the physical suffering of this gallant and fortunate pair, and it is to be hoped they will never again submit themselves to the same trial from a lack of moral courage.

A correspondent, who happened to be in Calais when the balloon ascended, forwards the following account of the ascent:—

"Monday, Aug. 31, was ushered in by a strong wind from the S.W., which raised a good lipper outside the pier. The fishing-boats, some cutter-rigged, others two and three masted lug-rigged—made little of the weather, and spread every stitch they could carry. They only had a short course of about six miles to sail, but they showed themselves wonderful sea boats, and they will often go out to fish in weather that will frighten the wits out of a Dover fisherman. The sailing did not interest the *feters*, nor did they care for the stiff breeze on the pier; so towards the afternoon a move was made to the large square in the centre of the town where the balloon was to ascend at 6 p.m. We thought to take time by the forelock and were there by five p.m. By that hour the balloon was three-quarters full, and was held by a squad of soldiers who kept hold of the netting which covered the balloon, and hooked on sandbags to it all round to steady it. The wind, though sheltered by the big buildings of the square, swayed the balloon about considerably, and we, as outsiders ignorant of aerostatics, thought the chance of an ascent very remote. A cordon of soldiers kept an open space some fifty yards square round the balloon, and within this privileged square we were admitted on payment of a franc each, and accommodated with a chair. We afterwards saw many walk in without paying. The first part of the performance was amusing. Several small balloons were sent off to try the force and direction of the wind, and then some inflated figures; these latter caused much merriment by the way in which they careered about as the dusts coming up from the different streets caught them. One, evidently a caricature of *le Petit Caporal*, turned several somersaults before he was fairly on the wings of the wind. By a rough calculation I made by timing the seconds these small balloons took to clear the town, they were travelling 200 yds. in ten seconds, or about forty miles an hour. Having sat watching the inflation of the balloon for fully three-quarters of an hour the soldiers began to pull it down again, so that the small end of the balloon was loose on the ground, and [illegible] top within 25ft. of the ground. There was then a general remark that the ascent would not come off, owing to the strong wind; but, as the programme included some ascents and descents at 10ft. ahead, we waited on the chance of seeing one, and perhaps with a sneaking suspicion that it might break away with a cargo of town councillors, or other such easily spared material. The balloon was a new one, called 'The Tricolour,' and the well-known M. Jules Durnof was to conduct the ascent. This same man had made a perilous ascent over the sea, in company with M. Gaston Tissandier, at the Calais *fete* in 1868; and he was one of the first men who [illegible] besieged. The idea was to get blown over to England, though now and then we could see a gust take a westerly direction, it soon got into the body of the current, which was blowing northwards towards Dunkirk and the North Sea. When the soldiers began to pull [illegible] reserved places were no longer kept clear, and the crowd came in as they wished. This certainly appeared to our minds as if the ascents were, for a time at least, put off, and taking this view of matters, we obeyed the calls of a more powerful voice, the inner man, and proceeded to the *table d'hote* at 6 p.m. I made a good inspection of the car. It was a small basket about 5ft. by 4ft., with a seat on each side, just big enough to hold two small children. There was a small grapnel that would be useful for a four-oared gig boat, and some bags of sand. Whoever went up in this clothes-basket would have to squash tightly. The balloon held 800 metres of gas. We had got to the *roti* in our dinner, and I was conversing with some gentlemen of the town who intended going up after dinner [illegible] suited, when we heard rather a confused sound from the market-square, and a man rushed by to say the balloon was going off. We did not wait longer for a summons, but by the time we reached the square it had topped the houses and was far out to sea, travelling at a great rate, so that in ten minutes it was out of sight. The whole population rushed on to the pier to see it, and the popular impression was that it had gone to England, others thought to Norway. Nobody, however, seemed to care much about it. They had seen the sight they expected, and that was enough. If the aeronaut fell, that was his fault. I did not even hear that he had his wife with him, until I saw it stated in the Paris papers. No news had reached Calais on Sept. 1 about the balloon, but the few who ventured an opinion were sure that Durnof would land on his feet somewhere. I can scarcely believe that a public aeronaut like Durnof would allow himself to be goaded into an ascent by the taunts of the mob, nor do I think there is the slightest truth in the statements. The spectators seemed perfectly satisfied with what they saw, and they watched the inflation in a most orderly manner."

The French journal, the *Gaulois*, says:—"The real name of the aeronaut is Jules Dufour, but he adopted the anagram of Durnof when he engaged in the pursuit which had always interested him. His parents kept a tobacco and liquor shop in the Faubourg Saint-Martin at the corner of the Rue Château-Landon. The father was one of the Old Guard under the First Napoleon, and went through four campaigns. He died about six years back, leaving a widow and three children. A large portion of the little fortune he left was employed in the purchase of a house in the Passage Fevillet, Faubourg Saint-Martin. Madame Dufour retired to the Rue Magnan, where she still lives. Durnof married a young girl, who brought to him only her labour and her courage, so that they are not much provided with the gifts of fortune."

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THE AMOU DELTA.

(DAILY NEWS' SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE HEAD OF THE DELTA, AUG

THERE are few river basins of the earth which present such a diversity of interest as that which attaches to the countries traversed by the ancient Oxus, the Amou of to-day. "Here," says Colonel Yule, "is the one locality on the earth's surface to which, if some interpretations be just, the Mosaic narrative points, in unison with the traditions of Aryan nations, as the cradle of our common race. If Oxus and Jaxartes be not in truth rivers of the Adamite paradise, the names of Jyhoon and Syhoon show at least that they have been so regarded of old." It was from here that the three great races, the Iranian, the Turanian, and the Mongolian, took their departure to influence the career of mankind. Through the Oxus basin, the conquerors of the world have led their victorious hosts; and the triumphant march of [illegible] here found its close. In Khorasmia, the country of light, was the cradle of the worship of Zoroaster; and the gigantic remains of Bamian attest how Buddhism here found a home and flourished. The ruins of cities, half hidden beneath the moving desert sands, testify to a culture and a commerce long passed away; and serve, while recalling the traditions of the past, to evoke in the imagination the possibilities of regeneration in the future.

Some forty years ago, it seemed possible that to England and to Englishmen would fall the task and the honour of re-civilising these wastes of the world; and of so contributing one more palimpsest to its history. But the short passage of Central Asian annals which commenced with the discovery of the source of the Amou by Wood, soon ended with the miserable tragedies of Stoddart and Conolly, and was as hastily and submissively abandoned, as it was brilliantly and impetuously entered upon. And so for a time were slavery and barbarism and the relics of a degraded culture left in undisturbed possession of the scene, until the advance of Russia in Central Asia brought those regions under her influence, and began to act upon their institutions. Though slavery, it is true, still exists to-day in the Central Asian Khanates, a few short years are certain to effect great and wondrous changes. A mighty and mortal blow has already been dealt to the old system of wholesale man stealing, and this in itself is a great result, obtained in a short time. Let the omen be accepted as a happy augury for the future.

The problem of the civilisation of the Khanate of Khiva is one which is considerably influenced by the phenomena of the great river traversing it. Just as Egyptian history is reflected by the waters of the Nile, so the political and social conditions of the Usbegs of Khiva are registered by the physical changes which the Amou has passed through. In epochs when, so to speak, the vitality of the river has been aided by the intelligence and wisdom of the Khivan Khans, its life-giving waters have showered benefits on the populations of its banks. But when fear, or lust of power, or other passions have been in sway their results have been certainly and speedily evinced by the depopulation and lying waste of thousands of square miles of fertile country. The people inhabiting both banks to rely, in the almost rainless climate of Khiva, on the irrigation derived from the silt-charged waters of the Amou for their means of existence. Still further to the west, the nomad Turkomans on the borders of the Khanate depend entirely on the same source for the pasturage of their flocks and herds. For these, life is impossible in the absence of water, conveyed by the channels, derived from the river, and it is solely the possession of the power of granting or of withholding this necessary supply which gives the Khivan Khan a limited sovereignty over these tribes.

The difficulty of deciphering the half-effaced hieroglyphics, in which the history of Central Asia is written, finds some aid from the persistence of the social conditions of its populations. While the West has marched on in the path of progress, the East has in comparison stood still. Herodotus, who, 2,000 years ago, relates of another place: "It has been told me that the King never gives the order to open the gates (of the water channels) till the suppliants have paid him a large sum of money, over and above the tribute," might, had he been alive to-day, have written the same passage regarding the Khan of Khiva and the nomad Turkomans. By a similar show of temporary submission have these tribes, ever and over again, purchased the favour of a supply of water from the Amou. But, whether from causes not yet known, or whether merely the lapse of time has undermined the central powers, and added to that of the people, the usual submission of ancient times has been replaced by a state of chronic hostility. And so, when a crisis supervenes, the tribes not uncommonly take up arms, and fight for the water which is withheld from them.

The last instance of this, which is made notable by its political and physical results, took place some thirty years ago, during the reign of Mahommed Amun Khan. Owing to differences with the Turkomans, inhabiting the country south of Lake Aboutri, that potentate cut off the water supply passing by the old channel of the Amou, which is known by the name of Loudon. The waters thus turned into the lower Amou found their way into the central part of the delta of the river, and resubmerged a large tract of country, which a long course of time had rescued from its previous condition of swamp and marsh. The Turkomans, hard put to it for means of existence, became more lawless than before, and five Khans have reigned in Khiva between Mahommed Amun and Mahommed Raheem, the present Khan. [illegible] of thirty years hostilities [illegible] Turkomans. This passage of modern history is significant, exemplifying as it does how great a part is played by the waters of the Amou. By it, also, much light is thrown on the relations of old Oriental historians; so that it seems probable to some such analogous circumstance may even be attributed the great and mysterious change of the channel of the river itself, and the diversion of its waters from the Caspian into the Aral.

A careful and detailed study of the hydrology of the river can alone give the solution of this problem, which has for so long a time exercised the speculative faculties of geographers and geologists. But the circumstances glanced at will probably be found to have had a great influence on the past history of the changes in the course of the Amou. In addition, it may be inferred that, [illegible] the land has always been by means of [illegible] rendered doubly inefficient by the cruelty of the Usbeg taskmasters, the system of irrigation [illegible] is a very imperfect one. Not only does it seem that an enormous mass of valuable water is wasted which might serve to re-fertilise (it might almost be said to re-civilise) the countries between the Caspian and the Amou, but the water is taken from the river in a way necessitating a great expenditure of unnecessary labour, and tending directly to the wasting of its banks, and consequently to continual changes in its course. It is not possible, with the limited information available at this moment, to say what importance should be attributed to this disturbing cause, but on this point it may be interesting to give a quotation from Jenkinson, the English traveller in these parts in 1559. Jenkinson passed from the eastern shore of the Caspian across the plateau of Ust Urt, through Khiva to Bokhara. After twenty days' march from the Caspian with camels he arrives at a place which he is told was a gulf of that sea. "Here" he says, in quaint old English, "in times past, there did fall the great river Oxus, and now cometh not so far." After advancing for two days further eastward, he reaches a place where "is low land, but very fruitful, where grow many good fruits. The water that serveth all the country is drawn by ditches out of the river Oxus into the great destruction of the said river, for which it falleth not into the Caspian Sea, as it hath done in times past and in short time all that land is like to be distroied and to become a wilderness for want of water." In 1575 this anticipated destruction actually took place, and "all that land" was actually "distroied," and depopulated, as described by the Oriental historian Abulgazee. It is thus seen that both design and accident have contributed, in no small degree, to change the direction in which the waters of the Amou flow.

Had no exterior force intervened in Khivan history, the state of matters glanced at might have continued; and changes in the Amou's course might, as before, have laid waste thousands more square miles of country, and have so gone on adding to the enormous deserts already contained in the basin of the river. But now that Russia has appeared on the scene, it may be hoped that any such further calamities may be spared to the people of the Khanate, and the populations generally of this unhappy valley. Possessing, as she does, the whole of the delta, and the right bank of the river from the Aral to the Bokharan frontier, any future changes in the course of the Amou waters will touch her interests very nearly. An act similar to that of Mahommed Ameer Khan, which has been recorded, she could not allow to be repeated, resulting as it did in the diversion of a quantity of water sufficient for the full irrigation of probably 6,000 square miles of wet crops, and in the submersion of some 1,600 square miles of delta lands used for cultivation and for grazing purposes by the Karakalpaks. These nomad Tartars, with the persistence of ignorance, [illegible] to this day the breeding of horses among the submerged delta lands; and it is a melancholy sight enough to see the herds of brood mares, with their foals, floundering about in the marshes with the mud up to their bellies! In the interests of her new subjects, and of that progress and [illegible] perforce find herself compelled gradually to intervene, and eventually even to direct, all matters concerning the hydrology of the Amou, even if she had no other incentive than the one stated.

But such another exists, and may be expected at no distant date to result in some practical measure. It cannot, indeed, be said that the navigation of the Amou, in the shape which has been hitherto anticipated, presents a very hopeful future. The western arm of the river is too shallow at the present day to be ascended from the Aral, and the mass of lakes and swamps of the delta, from which the central arm discharges, has been shown by a very recent examination to be entirely impassable. The Eastern or Yani-Su branch still remains to be tried. Where this leaves the main stream, at the head of the delta, near Khodjeili, it has a breadth of nearly 150 yards, and a general depth of about 10 feet. For the purposes of a river navigation these dimensions are ample, and it is thought that they are preserved down to the mouth of this branch into the Aral. The current, however, runs at about three and a half miles an hour on the surface of the stream, which thus offers considerable hindrance to the ascent of any steamers but those possessing powerful engines.

But such a circumstance by no means disposes of the question of the uses to which Russia may turn the waters of the Amou. With wide deserts on both banks of the river, it would be something like a reproach to a civilised people to allow water sufficient for the fertilisation of 30,000,000 acres to waste itself in the delta swamps and to feed the salt lake of Aral uselessly. Deficient, too, as she is in communications with Central Asia, the day perhaps is not distant when the question will arise whether the Amou waters cannot be utilised to meet this want. In the intelligent determination of these questions will be found not only the solution of the problem of the re-civilisation of this part of the world, but the pecuniary advantage of Russia herself.

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INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859............£76,925
Do. 1866............£300,880
Do. 1872............£819,388

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, conditions on the bunderses covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£1,692,973 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	22 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital £500,000
Paid-up Capital £50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ...Rs. [illegible]

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | A. Owen, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. [illegible], Hore and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 38 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 10,910, assuring £3,717,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were .... £967,703-8-5 of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium as low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurance for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force, for the full period of three years are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

ES

ANNUAL

Amount of [illegible] holders exclusively [illegible]

IND[illegible]

Policies issued [illegible]
Amount Assured [illegible]
Annual Premium Income [illegible]

This result speaks for itself, and [illegible] the public that if a large sum [illegible] pended in establishing the Company [illegible] magnificent outturn fully justifies [illegible] lay, more especially as it now [illegible] within the space of about two [illegible] annual premium income of upwards of £40,000 and in a very short time, at the present rate of progress, the Company may warrantably expect to take [illegible] tion which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity, and its liberality.

EXPLANATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also *Thirty-five Thousand Pounds* as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.

The Positive system gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security to the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the harassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance—it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every Premium paid, and does not disturb the principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, special Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the names of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on such Assurance; besides which, the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees, and Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments are to be made in Government Securities, of such as until [illegible] funds, which can be used for the purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burden throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of Premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid, and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum amount, the value of 40 per cent. of premiums paid is fixed at the time of issuing the Policy, with an option to the Insurer of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
21	91	4	0	46	11	8	35	6	0	21
25	98	4	0	54	0	8	40	8	0	25
30	104	[illegible]	[illegible]	58	12	0	42	1	4	30
35	116	[illegible]	[illegible]	61	2	0	47	3	8	35
40	126	12	0	70	4	0	51	14	1	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	1	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	14	4	55
60	184	8	8	103	15	4	86	14	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
20	29	12	8	[illegible]	5	4	[illegible]	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	[illegible]	5	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	8	5	30
35	39	6	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	44	10	8	41	0	8	45
50	57	0	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	4	0	60	6	8	58	14	8	55
60	78	0	8	71	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B and C, pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, No. [illegible] Lane, [illegible], daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices.

LYON & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,788,000.

TRUSTEES.

SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
[illegible]

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First quinquennium .... £[illegible]
Ditto Second ditto .... £1,4[illegible]

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by the Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,488, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,618 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,217 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £[illegible] per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craig, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)

MEDICAL ADVISER.
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

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